PEKING REVIEW

27

July 5, 1960

北京周報

Holding High the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Banner of the Moscow Declarations

A *Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 6).

Colonial Rule in Africa Approaches Total Collapse

Liao Cheng-chih's speech at Peking meeting celebrating the birth of new African states (p. 10).

Africa's Awakening

A survey of the surging national independence movement of the African peoples (p. 13).

Mechanizing Rice Transplanting

Chinese peasants find a way to ease the most back-breaking job in the paddyfields (p. 21).

Round the Week and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

SUPPORT THE JUST AND PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

As is generally known, a gigantic struggle was recently launched in south Korea against the fascist rule of the U.S.-Rhee clique. This struggle of the south Korean people has dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and inspired the people of other lands in the world in their fight to defeat aggression and gain independence, freedom and peace. The Chinese people, together with all peace-loving people in the world, give full support to the south Korean people in their just and patriotic struggle. On April 28, in Peking, capital of China, 600,000 people from all walks of life participated in a mass rally in support of the south Korean people. Mass rallies were also held in Shanghai, Nanking, Chengtu, Lanchow and many other cities. Standing resolutely beside the south Korean people are the 650 million Chinese.

This booklet contains the message of the rally in Peking, the speeches of Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Li Young Ho, Ambassador of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to China. Also included are two editorials from *Renmin Ribao* of April 25 and 29, 1960, entitled "The South Korean People Raise Their Voice," and "Hail the Heroic South Korean People."

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS** Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

---

When Serfs Stood Up in Tibet

Report by Anna Louise Strong

Anna Louise Strong follows up her recently published *Tibetan Interviews* with a second book on Tibet, an account of her travels there in 1959. She sketches in the historical background of Tibet, gives the facts on the rebellion launched by the reactionary clique of the upper social strata which was determined to preserve the serf system, and describes the democratic reforms which have been going ahead vigorously there since the revolt was put down.

The author visited cities and monasteries and toured the rural areas; interviewed emancipated serfs, lamas and patriotic patricians. These interviews expose the true character of Tibetan feudal serfdom in all its inhuman cruelty. Together with the author's own observations they also show how the Tibetan people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, have cast off the shackles of serfdom and have started to build a new, happy prosperous socialist life.

326 pp.

Published by: **NEW WORLD PRESS** Peking, China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

July 5, 1960 Vol. III No. 27

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK 3

Moscow Declarations Republished; Industry's Big Boost; Anti-U.S. Struggle in Taiwan; Technical Innovations Transform *Jiefang* Lorry; All Out for Rich Summer Harvest; 280,000 Freshmen

ARTICLES

Holding High the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Banner of the Moscow Declarations — *Renmin Ribao* Editorial 6

Colonial Rule in Africa Approaches Total Collapse — Liao Cheng-chih's Speech 10

Chinese Government Leaders Greet New African States 11

China Salutes New Born African States 12

The Awakening of Africa — Feng Chih-tan 13

Outstanding Groups in the Cultural Revolution — Wen Chia 19

Mechanizing Rice Transplanting — Yang Min 21

SIDELIGHTS 23

CHINA AND THE WORLD 24

Sino-Burmese Boundary Joint Committee; Unexpected Incident at Sino-Nepalese Border Explained; Comrade Pollitt Passes Away; More U.S. Military Provocations

CHINESE PRESS OPINION 26

No Force Can Hold Back Japanese People's Struggle; Eisenhower's Speech — Example of Imperialist Logic; The Passing Show

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING 27

Published every Tuesday by PEKING REVIEW Pei Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China Cable Address: PEKING 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ROUND THE WEEK

Moscow Declarations Republished

On June 28 *Renmin Ribao* and other leading papers in the capital published on their front pages the communique of the Bucharest meeting of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries. On the same day, *Renmin Ribao* reprinted the Moscow Declaration of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries and the Peace Manifesto adopted by the representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in November 1957. In reprinting these declarations, *Renmin Ribao* carried a note by its editorial department. It said: "The June 24 communique of the Bucharest meeting of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries points out that 'all international events and the development of the countries of the world socialist system have fully reaffirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theses of the Declaration and the Manifesto of Peace, adopted by the Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in November 1957.' We reprint here the two declarations adopted in Moscow in 1957 so as to help readers review these two declarations and use the Marxist-Leninist theses expounded in them as ideological weapons in the current struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for peace, democracy and socialism."

Industry's Big Boost

China's industry continues to forge ahead at leap-forward speed. Thousands of factories and mines from China's coastal provinces to faraway Sinkiang and Ningsia in the Northwest report that they reached and surpassed the half-year mark in their 1960 production plan ahead of time. Metallurgical and machine-building plants, and textile and other light industrial enterprises, were among these pace-setters.

Hupeh Province in Central China reports that more than 210 of its factories and mines overfulfilled their half-year's quotas a month ahead of schedule. In Chekiang on the eastern seaboard, more than 670 time-beaters topped their first six months' quotas. In Harbin, one of China's great machine-building centres, more than 120 plants topped their year's quotas by June 20, while Shanghai reports more than 500 factories in the city fulfilled their half-year's targets before June 22. News of similar successes have poured in from all parts of the country.

June saw a big boost in industrial output. Since the beginning of the month, there has been a steady rise in the daily average output of iron, steel and coal. In China's premier steel centre of Anshan which overfulfilled its half-yearly quotas, the daily output of steel in the first ten days of June was 5.5 per cent higher and of pig iron 2.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of May. Thirteen rolling mills in Anshan reached their half-year's targets ten days ahead of schedule, with production level 34.5 per cent higher than in the first six months of last year.

Steelworkers in other centres have also made a spurt in production. Emulating their comrades in Anshan, steelmakers in the booming new steel centre of Paotow on the Inner Mongolian grasslands have also succeeded in fulfilling their quota ahead of time. It was the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works on the outskirts of Peking, which last February initiated the nationwide drive to fulfil output targets for the first quarter ahead of schedule; it again hit the news recently. By June 16, it overfulfilled its half-year's output quota for pig iron by 14.58 per cent.

Output of coal from several of China's leading collieries registered a big rise in June. Fusin Colliery in the Northeast, one of the nation's largest, fulfilled its output quota for the first half of the year by June 20. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, production level rose by 35 per cent. Tsiaotso Colliery in Honan also completed its first six

months' production plan with 21 days in hand. Popularization of more than 150 new techniques and tools enabled this colliery to register a 37 per cent rise in production compared with the same period of last year.

From the Northwest, Karamai oilfields report that their production targets for the first half of this year were fulfilled ten days ahead of schedule. Output of crude oil was 2.4 times that of the corresponding period last year. Large numbers of other big, small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in the country have also announced fulfilment of their production plans.

Anti-U.S. Struggle in Taiwan

The beating up of an arrogant American in Tainan on June 24 is the latest example of the anti-U.S. feeling that is boiling up in Taiwan today.

In the ten years since armed U.S. occupation of China's Taiwan began on June 27, 1950, the people of the island have suffered countless humiliations at the hands of the U.S. imperialists. This has led to the steady increase of anti-U.S. feelings there despite the brutally repressive measures taken by the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The beating up of an American manager Verge Lemon by the Chinese workers of Air Asia is only the latest case where popular feeling has boiled over into action.

It happened on June 24. A group of Chinese workers of Air Asia went to see Lemon to protest against the unreasonable dismissal of Chinese workers, the withholding of wages and insults against them. Lemon flatly turned down these legitimate demands. Even more intolerable was his extremely arrogant attitude towards the Chinese workers. It roused the Chinese workers to such indignation that they gave him a good beating. The U.S. "embassy" in Taiwan termed this an "assault." It was "horrified," with the incident happening as it did "amidst growing labour unrest" on the island, and it had reportedly made a "verbal protest" to the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

The Chinese people in Tainan were further incensed when, on orders from the U.S. bosses of Air Asia, the local reactionary police arrested a number of Chinese workers and sent four of them to the local court to be tried on charges of "assault and disturbing the peace." This persecution of the workers by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique so angered the people that a crowd rushed to the court to protest. Demanding the immediate release of the workers, they stayed around the court for more than six hours. The Chiang Kai-shek clique mobilized a large police force to "disperse" the demonstrating people.

Air Asia is an American corporation. Chairman of its board of directors is Felix Stump, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific. It employs large numbers of American hooligans and special agents who engage in smuggling narcotics and other contraband. Their outrageous behaviour has constantly given rise in the past few years to anti-U.S. demonstrations among Air Asia's 2,000 and more Chinese employees.

The current anti-U.S. struggle which has been going on for more than two months was touched off by the unreasonable firing of 27 Chinese workers on April 1. The Chinese employees insisted on reinstatement of all 27 workers, payment of back wages in full and that the rules allowing brutal exploitation and discrimination against Chinese employees be abolished.

The Tainan workers' struggle has won the support of people of all walks of life in Taiwan. It is yet another manifestation that the Chinese people on the island will not tolerate U.S. oppression, and that they, together with their compatriots on the mainland, will sooner or later drive the U.S. imperialists out of Taiwan.

Technical Innovations Transform "Jiefang" Lorry

Results of the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution continue to hold a centre spot on the front pages of the nation's newspapers. News of new tools, machines, methods and products and increased productivity is eagerly sought by readers, and the press devotes many pages to passing on valuable experience and tips.

In Changchun the movement is carrying the First Motor Works steadily forward to its goal of increasing productive capacity by 400 per cent. A thousand and more technical innovations introduced over the past few months have helped to improve the design and production of various automobile and lorry parts. Efficiency has likewise increased, and there have been substantial economies in materials and manpower, while its lorries and cars are giving better performances.

The *Jiefang* (Liberation) lorry which the First Motor Works manufactures is already well known for its sturdy construction and adaptability to varied road conditions. Steady improvements have now reduced its weight by 240 kg., while raising its loading capacity 25 per cent — from four to five tons. This is of immense importance in view of the increasing amount of goods and raw materials being moved by road daily in all parts of the country.

In "transforming itself into five factories," the First Motor Works is finding, as other plants do, that the method of combining the efforts of leading cadres, technicians and workers to turn to full account their experience and initiative gives excellent results. This has been particularly so in improving the design and structure of the *Jiefang* lorry. By probing carefully into every technological process and putting their heads together, they worked out various methods which, among other things, further improved standardization of parts and speeded up manufacturing processes. Fifty per cent of the parts, now being manufactured, have been redesigned. This freed more than 800 workers and 300 machine tools for other work and resulted in a saving of 385 kg. of metals in the making of each lorry. All this makes for a more rational production set-up, simplifies technological processes, and accelerates automation.

Technical innovation today is everyone's concern, so efforts from many quarters can be pooled to get the best results. In improving and increasing the capabilities of the *Jiefang* lorry, the Changchun works enlisted the help of hundreds of experienced lorry

Harvest *Woodcut in colour by Ko Ku*

drivers and repair men. Special teams were dispatched to various parts of the country to get their comments and suggestions. A regular correspondence is also maintained with garages using the lorries. Adoption of valuable proposals sent in by them and consideration of their needs help the First Motor Works produce a highly efficient lorry adapted to China's varying road and climatic conditions. The *Jiefang* lorry today is the trusted work-horse of socialist transport and construction.

All Out for Rich Summer Harvest

The harvesting of the summer crops is almost completed. Millions of city folk have gone out to the countryside to help bring in the harvest. Fifty thousand people from Peking government offices, industrial enterprises, army units and schools have gone to suburban communes to gather the wheat harvest, the main summer crop. Among them are more than 170 government leaders led by Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun. In Shanghai, half a million people have volunteered to harvest. In Hupeh more than a million city people have gone to lend the rural communes a hand.

With a larger area sown to summer crops in general, and a larger area of special high-yield fields, the communes are expecting a rich harvest this summer. As already reported in these columns they are getting support from every quarter to bring in their crops. Every trade and profession in the country is giving this task top priority.

Factories are rushing out farm tools for harvesting and sending teams of repair workers to the communes. More than 10,000 workers in the ten counties around Wuhan, Central China, have been touring the communes to help repair over a million harvesting tools. Trade departments are making special efforts to supply the field workers through mobile shops. Medical workers, kit-bags on their backs, are making the rounds and doing a stint of harvesting whenever time permits. In Nanhui County on Shanghai's outskirts, a well-known local restaurant sent six chefs to help in community dining-rooms in nearby communes, to the gastronomical delight of commune members working hard in the fields.

280,000 Freshmen

China's universities and colleges will take in 280,000 new students this year. This is 30,000 more freshmen than last year. Most of them will study engineering, agriculture and the natural sciences. This rapid expansion of higher education is a measure of the nation's ever-growing need for specialized personnel in its fast expanding socialist economy.

While the post-liberation years in general saw a big development of higher education, this has been particularly remarkable since the great leap forward year of 1958. China now has more than 810,000 college and university students. Add to this the 300,000 taking specialized courses in spare-time colleges, the total already exceeds the targets set for enrolment in institutions of higher learning for the Second Five-Year Plan. Nevertheless, so rapid is the tempo of socialist construction that even this rate of growth in higher education is not fast enough. Every department is calling out for more qualified cadres.

Education in socialist China serves the interests of the working class, the people and socialist construction. The doors of colleges and universities have been thrown wide open to worker or peasant students and those coming from their families who, in pre-liberation days, were denied an opportunity of even an elementary education. Naturally they have to be properly prepared for advanced courses, and this has been done in a number of ways: spare-time schools, worker-peasant schools, special workers' faculties, etc., in addition to the regular secondary schools. Year by year the proportion of students of worker or peasant origin in institutions of higher learning is steadily increasing. This year, too, priority will be given such students. This is essential if China is to train a great corps of intellectuals who are both "red" (with a high degree of political consciousness) and "expert" (vocationally proficient), devoted to the cause of socialism.

The general educational level of workers and peasants has been raised greatly in the past few years. Spare-time schools established in large numbers by factories and mines, state farms, people's communes and government offices have played a big role in this. Linking theory with practice in their daily work, they have trained a considerable body of men and women who have attained college standards in their specific fields. Many of these will be going to regular colleges and universities this year to make up an important proportion of the newly enrolling college students.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Holding High the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Banner Of the Moscow Declarations

Following is a translation of the full text of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial on June 29, 1960. — Ed.

THE representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries attending the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held a meeting in Bucharest and issued a communique on the meeting. The communique says, "The participants in the conference unanimously noted that all international events and the development of the countries of the world socialist system fully reaffirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theses of the Declaration and the Manifesto of Peace, adopted by the Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in November 1957." The communique adds, "The participants in the conference reaffirmed their allegiance to the principles of the Declaration and the Manifesto of Peace which are a charter of the present-day communist and workers' movement, a programme of its struggle for peace, democracy and socialism."

We maintain that in the current situation, reaffirmation by the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries of the correctness of the Moscow declarations of 1957 is necessary and of major significance.

The Moscow declarations of 1957 were drawn up in accordance with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and the new characteristics of our epoch. In the declarations, the analyses of the two world systems of socialism and capitalism, of the conditions of modern imperialism, of the question of war and peace, of the question of how to win world peace, of the question of the basis of the foreign policy of the socialist countries being peaceful coexistence between countries of two differing social systems, of the common laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction, of the question of the different forms through which the various capitalist countries are to accomplish socialist revolution, whether by peaceful transition or by non-peaceful transition, of the question of the national liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies, of the question of the mutual relationships and unity and co-operation among the socialist countries and among the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries in the world—all these analyses not only fully conform to the current situation but are also a guide for future struggle of the people of all countries in the world.

In the past two years and more since the publication of the Moscow declarations, the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have achieved ever greater victories in socialist construction and socialist transformation. The strength of the socialist camp is growing vigorously. The socialist camp is playing an ever larger role in international life.

In these two years and more, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of various countries of the world has been forging ahead continuously and has now entered a stage of new upsurge. The struggle for national independence, democratic freedoms and world peace is sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle of the masses of the people headed by the working class against monopoly capital and the imperialist bellicose groups is shaking the heart of the capitalist world — North America and Western Europe.

In these two years and more, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States has sunk deeper and deeper in innumerable difficulties and its internal contradictions are growing steadily. U.S. imperialism has become more and more isolated from the people of the whole world. The general crisis of capitalism has become ever more acute and it has long since become impossible for the relative stability of capitalism to reappear.

In a word, the development of the world situation is continuously bearing out with new facts the theses of the Moscow Declaration: "The progress of socialism and of the national liberation movement has greatly accelerated the disintegration of imperialism"; "while socialism is on the upgrade, imperialism is heading towards decline."

The characteristic of the current situation is the fact that the East wind continues to prevail over the West wind, the forces of socialism surpass those of imperialism and the forces of peace surpass those of war. Under these circumstances, the possibility of preventing imperialism from launching a new world war exists and is increasing with each passing day. However, imperialism is after all imperialism. The monopoly capitalist class is after all the monopoly capitalist class. The imperialists will under no circumstances give up, of their own accord, their policies of aggression and war and, of their own accord, withdraw from the stage of history just because of the sad plight in which they find themselves. The nearer they approach their doom, the more frantic the fight they will put up.

THE Moscow Declaration exposes the aggressive predatory nature of imperialism and points out the danger of war arising from the existence of imperialism. It says:

"The aggressive imperialist circles of the United States, by pursuing the so-called 'positions of strength' policy, seek to bring most countries of the world under their sway and to hamper the onward march of mankind in accordance with the laws of social development." The U.S. imperialists "are becoming the centre of world reaction, the sworn enemies of the people."

In the past two years and more, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States has always tenaciously maintained the state of cold war and international tension which it created. U.S. imperialism is stepping up ever more earnestly arms expansion and war preparations, reinforcing its military bases overseas, rigging up military blocs of aggression, energetically fostering the forces of militarism in West Germany and Japan, planning for war against the socialist camp, encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of numerous countries, and intervening in and suppressing the national independence movements and people's revolutionary movements in various countries. Recently, the U.S. Government sent spy planes to intrude into the territorial air of the Soviet Union and outrageously torpedoed the long-prepared four-power conference of the heads of government. Eisenhower, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, has sown the seeds of war everywhere he visited in the course of his gangster trip to the Far East, in an attempt to maintain and strengthen the U.S. front of aggression in Asia.

All this is not fortuitous, but arises from the nature of imperialism. The forces of monopoly capital in the imperialist countries headed by the United States have become still more concentrated after the Second World War. Their plunder of the peoples of their own countries and the colonies, semi-colonies and dependent countries has been more ruthless. They have resorted to various means to increase their export of capital and extort high profits. U.S. imperialism is furthermore gaining control of and looting numerous countries in the capitalist world in a frenzied and, at the same time, more cunning way through the form of so-called "U.S. aid." In order to achieve their purpose of plunder and with a view to removing obstacles in the way of achieving this purpose, the imperialists headed by the United States have stubbornly persisted in their policies of aggression and war.

THE Moscow Declaration says: "So long as imperialism exists, there will always be soil for aggressive wars." Countless facts have proved that this thesis is fully correct. Of course, the Moscow Declaration points this out not for the purpose of making the people lose confidence in safeguarding world peace, but, on the contrary, for the very purpose of calling upon the people of all nations to "display the utmost vigilance in regard to the war danger created by imperialism," thereby enabling them to fight more effectively in defence of world peace.

The Moscow Declaration emphatically points out: "Peace and peaceful coexistence are now being demanded by the broad masses in all countries. The Communist Parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task. Together with all the peace-loving forces, they will do their best to prevent war."

The socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union have consistently adhered to a peaceful foreign policy, advocated peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems, striven for the settlement of international disputes through negotiation and always worked untiringly for the relaxation of international tension. As early as in 1954, our country, together with India and Burma, initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and, in 1955, together with other Asian and African countries, jointly laid down the ten principles of peaceful coexistence at the Bandung Conference. Throughout the years, we have consistently followed these principles in handling relations between our country and the friendly neighbouring Southeast Asian countries as well as other countries and have achieved remarkable successes. This year, our country has signed friendship treaties of peaceful coexistence with Burma and Nepal respectively. Striving to settle major international problems, the Soviet Union has been directing its efforts in the past few years to bringing about the four-power conference of government heads. These efforts as well as the proposals for disarmament and other proposals set forth by the Soviet Union for the relaxation of international tension have consistently been supported by China and other socialist countries. After the United States wrecked the four-power conference of government heads, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries still did not abandon the path of peaceful negotiations. All these facts prove that obstacles to carrying out peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems do not lie on the side of the socialist countries but on that of the imperialist countries headed by the United States.

Experience shows that the imperialists, unless driven to the wall, are never willing to conduct serious negotiations with the socialist countries. And agreements reached in negotiations have often been scrapped or violated by the imperialists. The Potsdam Agreement signed at the end of the Second World War, for instance, has not been fully implemented because of the perfidy of the imperialists headed by the United States. The Korean and Indo-China armistice agreements have also been partially sabotaged by U.S. imperialism in the course of their implementation.

To compel imperialism to agree to negotiate and to make negotiations fruitful, it is necessary to constantly strengthen the might of the socialist countries and to constantly strengthen the struggle of the peoples of various countries of the world against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. If agreements are reached in negotiations, it is still necessary to rely on the unremitting efforts of the socialist countries and the peoples of various countries of the world to safeguard them against sabotage. At no time can imperialism be trusted lightly.

THE Moscow Declaration emphatically points out that world peace can be safeguarded only by a united struggle of the powerful anti-imperialist forces. The Declaration says: "The cause of peace is upheld by the powerful forces of our era: the invincible camp of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union; the peace-loving countries of Asia and Africa taking an anti-imperialist stand and forming, together with the socialist coun-

tries, a broad peace zone; the international working class and above all its vanguard — the Communist Parties; the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies; the mass peace movement of the peoples; the peoples of the European countries who have proclaimed neutrality, the peoples of Latin America and the masses in the imperialist countries themselves are firmly resisting plans for a new war. An alliance of these mighty forces could prevent war, but should the bellicose imperialist maniacs venture, regardless of anything, to unleash a war, imperialism would doom itself to destruction, for the peoples would no longer tolerate a system that brings them so much suffering and exacts so many sacrifices."

The united struggle of these powerful anti-imperialist forces has in the past two years and more again and again thwarted and is continuing to thwart the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States. The Moscow Declaration points out: "At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting war." The imperialist bellicose groups and their lackeys in various countries are only a handful in the whole world. The workers, peasants and the majority of the intelligentsia of all countries, the national bourgeoisie of the oppressed nations and the peace supporters in the capitalist countries are all victims of the imperialist policy of war. They all stand or can stand on the side of safeguarding world peace and opposing imperialism. They constitute an absolute majority of mankind. The revolutionary people account for more than 90 per cent of the world's population. Let us see then into whose hands the fruits of the struggle will fall—into the hands of the revolutionary people who make up more than 90 per cent of the world's population or into the hands of the imperialists and reactionaries of various countries who comprise less than 10 per cent? Let us see who after all is the master of the world today?

AT present, the primary task of the people in all countries the world over is to form the broadest united front against imperialism headed by the United States and wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. The people of all countries are striving for the realization of disarmament, for the liquidation of military bases overseas, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, for the establishment of collective security in Europe and Asia and for independence for all colonies, etc., in order to achieve the object of checking imperialist wars and defending world peace. The more extensively the people of all countries in the world join in this united front against imperialism headed by the United States and wage a common struggle, the more will world peace be ensured. However, just as explained above, while imperialism still exists, we absolutely cannot entertain any unrealistic illusions about peace or slacken our vigilance to the danger of imperialism launching wars. Only when the imperialist system and the capitalist system are eliminated from the earth and only when classes are really abolished can there actually be an everlasting world peace.

No matter how frenziedly imperialism headed by the United States may carry out arms expansion and war preparations and put up a death-bed struggle, eventually it cannot escape the fate of final extinction. The Declaration rightly says: "By this policy these anti-popular, aggressive imperialist forces are courting their own ruin, creating their own grave-diggers." The imperialist system will eventually be overthrown by the people of all countries; the capitalist system will eventually be replaced by the socialist system. This is an objective law of social development which is independent of the subjective will of any class, group, political party or individuals.

THE Moscow Declaration deals with the question of different forms of transition from capitalism to socialism. It maintains that in a number of capitalist countries, the working class, headed by its vanguard, should, on the basis of concrete possibilities, "create the necessary conditions for peaceful realization of the socialist revolution." But, "in the event of the exploiting classes resorting to violence against people, the possibility of non-peaceful transition to socialism should be borne in mind."

The working class and the working people are, of course, willing to use peaceful methods to secure state power and the transition to socialism. It would be a mistake not to make use of such a possibility if it exists. But, the ruling classes will never yield state power of their own accord, and will invariably use suppression by violence when the people rise and start a revolution. Therefore, the working class and its political party absolutely cannot base all their work solely on the possibility of peaceful transition but must prepare at the same time for two possibilities, namely, the possibility of peaceful transition and the possibility of non-peaceful transition. It would be utterly wrong if peaceful transition is groundlessly described as the only possibility.

THE Moscow Declaration stresses "the necessity of resolutely overcoming revisionism and dogmatism in the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties." At the same time, the Declaration maintains that "the main danger at present is revisionism, or, in other words, right-wing opportunism." The Declaration points out: "The existence of bourgeois influence is an internal source of revisionism, while surrender to imperialist pressure is its external source."

The Moscow Declaration says, "modern revisionism seeks to smear the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, declares that it is 'outmoded' and alleges that it has lost its significance for social progress. The revisionists try to kill the revolutionary spirit of Marxism, to undermine faith in socialism among the working class and the working people in general. They deny the historical necessity for a proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, deny the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, reject the principles of proletarian internationalism and call for rejection of the Leninist principles of party organization and, above all, of democratic centralism, for transforming the Communist Party from a militant revolutionary organization into some kind of debating society."

The points made in the Moscow Declaration about modern revisionism have increasingly demonstrated their correctness and importance in the course of the develop-

ment of the international communist movement in the past two years and more. All Marxist-Leninists must persist in the struggle against modern revisionism. Of course, dogmatism must be opposed. Dogmatism is alienation from the masses and from reality. Without opposing dogmatism, it is impossible to lead our cause to victory. However, in no case is it permissible to discard the fundamental theoretical positions of Marxism-Leninism on the pretext of combating dogmatism or to substitute revisionism for Marxism-Leninism.

THE Moscow Declaration says: "To bring about real solidarity of the working class, of all working people and the whole of progressive mankind, of the freedom- and peace-loving forces of the world, it is necessary above all to promote the unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties, to foster solidarity between the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries. This solidarity is the core of still greater solidarity, it is the main guarantee of the victory of the cause of the working class."

The unity of the international proletariat, of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries, of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and of China and the Soviet Union and the Chinese and Soviet Parties is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the Moscow declarations. This unity is unbreakable and can stand all tests. Any provocation of the imperialist countries against any socialist country is a provocation against all the socialist countries. The resolute support given by socialist countries to the just stand taken by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., at the preliminary meeting to the four-power conference of government heads in Paris once again manifested the great unity of the socialist camp. It is in vain for the imperialists and the modern revisionists to sow dissension in an attempt to undermine our unity. Their purpose can never be realized.

The present world situation is excellent. The enemy is rotting day by day while with us things are daily getting better. The policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States have roused ever stronger opposition of the masses of people throughout the world. The national and democratic revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the struggle of the heroic Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the struggle of the heroic Cuban people against U.S. imperialism, the struggle of the Algerian people against colonialism and for independence and the struggles of the south Korean and Turkish peoples—all these struggles have dealt heavy blows to the imperialists headed by the United States and have played a great role in defence of world peace. These struggles are supported by the people of all countries, the proletariat of the whole world, the entire socialist camp and those of all lands who cherish peace and stand for justice.

We believe that with the growth of the struggle of the people of various countries to defend world peace and oppose imperialism, the growth of the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, the growth of the international communist movement and the development of Marxism-Leninism, the international solidarity of the proletariat will surely be steadily consolidated and developed. As the communique on the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries attending the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party says: "The Communist and Workers' Parties will continue to strengthen the cohesion of the countries of the world socialist system and will preserve, like the apple of the eye, unity in the struggle for peace and the security of all peoples, for the triumph of the great cause of Marxism-Leninism."

Let us advance courageously holding high the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary banner of the Moscow declarations.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY

by Hou Wai-lu

Written for the general reader, *A Short History of Chinese Philosophy* outlines the development of Chinese philosophy from ancient to modern times. It describes the controversies between materialism and idealism, and between dialectics and metaphysics, which run through the history of Chinese philosophical thought. It discusses the important philosophers of each period and their ideas with a brief analysis of the social-economic backgrounds of the various schools of thought.

Contemporary Chinese philosophy is treated at some length with an emphasis on the philosophical works of Mao Tse-tung during the period of the democratic revolution and the present period of socialist revolution.

178 pp.

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**
P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

Colonial Rule in Africa Approaches Total Collapse

Speech by LIAO CHENG-CHIH

The following address was delivered by Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, at the meeting held by the people of all circles in Peking to celebrate the independence of Kamerun, Togo, the Mali Federation, Malgache, the Congo and Somali, and the founding of the Republic of Ghana. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends:

One after another the African countries — Kamerun, Togo, the Mali Federation, Malgache, the Congo and Somali — have become independent since the beginning of this year. Ghana, which attained independent status in 1957, founded a republic on July 1. These are tremendous victories in the development of the national independence movement in Africa. Let us send our warmest fraternal greetings to the peoples of these countries.

THE independence of these African countries is the outcome of the prolonged and indomitable struggles waged by their peoples against imperialism and colonialism. The people of Kamerun have conducted an armed struggle against French colonial rule for four years and are continuing their fight to make a clean sweep of the colonialist forces. The struggles waged by the Congolese people in the past 80 years against colonial oppression and enslavement were maintained without a let-up; hardly had one struggle been put down than another flared up. Particularly since last year, gigantic mass struggles against Belgian colonial rule have broken out again and again throughout the Congo. Although the colonialists carried out bloody repressions against the Congolese people and resorted to various sinister schemes, the Congolese people have not been cowed nor have they been deceived. On the contrary, they have carried the fierce flames of struggle for national independence throughout the Congo. In face of the indomitable struggle of the Congolese people, the Belgian Government was finally compelled to agree to independence for the Congo on June 30 this year. The founding of the republic in Somali is also the outcome of 70 years of struggle by its people against the colonialists. The independence of Kamerun, Togo, the Mali Federation, Malgache, the Congo and Somali have dealt heavy blows to imperialism and colonialism. This has not only played an important role in encouraging the national independence movement in other parts of Africa but made contributions to the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples in Asia and Latin America and to the cause of the people throughout the world in defence of world peace.

Closely following the independence of these countries, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Dahomey and Niger will proclaim their independence in August. Nigeria, which has the largest population among African countries, will proclaim its independence on October 1. Thus, by October of this year, 22 countries in Africa will have attained independent status. These countries embrace about three-quarters of the total population of Africa and cover about two-thirds of its area.

Under these circumstances where large numbers of independent African countries have emerged one after another, many regions still under colonial rule are also successively putting forward their demands for independence. At the present time, widespread mass struggles against colonialism and for national independence are sweeping forward rapidly in Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Ruanda-Urundi, Zanzibar and Angola and in the broad areas of West, Central, East and Southwest Africa. The people of South Africa have never ceased their struggle against racial discrimination and for freedom. All these facts demonstrate that the face of Africa is undergoing great and profound changes and that the African national independence movement is marching from victory to victory. It will not be long before the great African peoples will once again become the masters of the whole African continent, and the day is drawing near when the colonial rule of the imperialists over Africa will completely disintegrate.

WHILE celebrating the birth of new African independent countries and the successive victories of the African national independence movement, we should also emphatically point out the great contribution made by the Algerian people to the African peoples' struggle for national independence. The heroic Algerian people have persisted in their war of resistance for the past six years, dealing blows to the French aggressors and tying down large numbers of French aggressive troops; they have set a brilliant example and created a favourable situation for the African peoples' struggles for national independence. The struggle of the Algerian people has put the French colonialists in an extremely passive position and they could not but be compelled to ask for negotiations with the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria. Now, the latter has decided to conduct negotiations with the French Government and sent representatives to contact the French Government. However, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria has always maintained the necessary vigilance against the French colonialists. As the appeal to the people issued by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria said, "The fact of starting negotiations does not yet mean peace. . . . The Algerian people must remain mobilized in the fight. The National Liberation Army will continue its struggle with determination until our objective is attained," and "until the freedom of self-determination is consecrated not

Chinese Government Leaders Greet New African States

The Congo: On June 26, in a message of greeting to Joseph Kasavubu, Head of State of the Congo Republic, Chairman Liu Shao-chi wished the new state prosperity and the Congolese people further successes in their efforts to strengthen national unity and uphold national independence.

Premier Chou En-lai's communication of congratulations to Congolese Premier Patrice Lumuba declared: "The independence of the Congo is a great victory for the Congolese people in their heroic fight for national independence. This victory will help reinforce the struggle of the peoples of the African countries to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and preserve national independence." Reiterating the Chinese Government and people's consistently warm sympathy and resolute support for the Congolese people's national independence struggle, the Chinese Premier expressed the conviction that friendship between the two peoples, built in the course of anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle, would grow and become more consolidated with each passing day.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's message of congratulations to the Congolese Foreign Minister informed him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Congo Republic and expressed the hope that this recognition would help further Sino-Congolese friendly relations.

The Republic of Ghana: On June 28, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, in separate messages to Kwame Nkrumah, warmly congratulated him and the people of Ghana on the proclamation of the establishment of the Republic of Ghana and his assumption of the office of Ghana's first President. Chairman Liu Shao-chi expressed a wish for the prosperity of the Republic of Ghana and the progress of its people and Premier Chou En-lai for fresh successes in the cause of upholding Ghana's national independence and developing its national economy and culture and a further growth in the friendly relations between China and Ghana.

Republic of Somalia: On June 30, in a message to Prime Minister Abdulahi Issa, Premier Chou En-lai warmly congratulated the Government and people of Somalia on their country's independence and wished them new victories in their struggle to safeguard national independence and adhere to the path of independent national development. Foreign Minister Chen Yi in his greeting informed the Prime Minister of Somalia of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Republic of Somalia. He expressed the hope that this would help further the friendly relations between the two countries.

Earlier, the Chinese government leaders had sent messages of congratulations to the Mali Federation, Malgache and Somaliland (see *Peking Review*, No. 26).

---

by words but by deeds." The Chinese people have consistently given their firm support to the Algerian people's war of national liberation; at the same time, the Chinese people also support negotiations by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria, in favourable conditions, as a means to win independence. Whether it is persistence in armed struggle or conducting negotiations, so long as it is beneficial to the realization of Algeria's complete independence, we will always give it support.

THE vigorous development of the national independence movement in Africa is greatly hastening the ultimate collapse of the imperialist colonial system. But under no circumstances will imperialism be reconciled to giving up its colonialist policy. The closer imperialism approaches its doom, the more desperate will be its struggles. The imperialists and colonialists, while being compelled to consent to independence for these African countries, use all sorts of methods of "retreating so as to prepare for a further advance" in an attempt to continue their military, diplomatic and economic control of these countries. It is particularly worth noting that U.S. imperialism, under the cloak of "sympathy" for the independence of the African peoples and with the sweet words "friendship and reciprocity" on its lips, is infiltrating Africa on a large scale. It has established military bases in many strategically important areas in Africa and wantonly plundered the strategic resources of the African peoples in an attempt to replace the old-time colonialists — Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. Recently, U.S. imperialism has gone further in plotting to set up a rocket base in Zanzibar under the guise of a so-called "tracking station for the purposes of scientific research"; it is also trying to turn East and Central Africa into bases for U.S. H-bombers. These facts have proved that U.S. imperialism is not only the No. 1 enemy of the peoples of Asia and Latin America, it is at the same time the most vicious and most dangerous enemy of the national independence movement in Africa. That is why, to win national liberation, the African peoples have not only to continue with their struggle against the old colonialists, to gain complete freedom from their control, but also to redouble their vigilance against U.S. imperialist intrigues, prevent the U.S. from imposing a new colonial yoke on them and oppose such yoke. The declaration adopted in April this year at the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Conakry pointed out to the Asian and African peoples: "We shall never at any price permit our national independence to be made a matter of bargaining. . . . National independence implies the fullest control of our own rich resources and potentialities and an end to their exploitation by foreigners . . . an end to the domination of colonialism . . . and an end to poverty." This is a reflection of the strong desire of the African peoples. We are happy to see that the peoples of the African countries which have already won independence are advancing further in their hard struggle to smash imperialist intrigues, consolidate their na-

tional independence and thoroughly root out the imperialist colonial forces. We are highly confident that the aspirations of the African peoples to do away completely with colonial rule will definitely be fulfilled and that the African national independence movement will certainly win complete victory.

The African peoples' struggle for national independence is certainly not an isolated one. It is an important component part of the cause of the people of the whole world in opposing imperialism and defending world peace. With the support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are continuing to rise, the storm of struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism is raging with ever fresh vigour, and the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States are more isolated than ever before. This situation is extremely favourable for the struggle of the African peoples. Despite the fact that the African peoples will meet this or that obstacle on their way to the winning of independence, it is certain that with the sympathy and support of the socialist countries as well as of all the peace-loving countries and peoples, no force whatsoever can stop their advance. The 650 million Chinese people were, are, and will always remain a most reliable friend of the African peoples. To oppose our common enemy, let us unite for ever, support each other and march forward shoulder to shoulder!

China Salutes New Born African States

IN the best anti-imperialist traditions of the Chinese people, Peking gave a joyous welcome to the founding of a number of new African states. On July 3, over 1,500 people of the capital joined with many African visitors and students in an enthusiastic rally to greet the independence of Kamerun, Togo, the Mali Federation, Malgache, the Congo and Somali and the establishment of the Republic of Ghana.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, delivered the main address (see page 10). Theodore Bengila, Member of the National Directory Committee and Deputy General Secretary of the African Solidarity Party of the Congo, was the guest speaker. Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association who chaired the meeting, delivered the opening speech.

Liu Chang-sheng conveyed the congratulations of the Chinese people to those in Africa who have won independence and those who are still in the midst of the struggle against colonialism and for national independence. He said that as an integral part of the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism and for world peace, the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the African peoples has always had the sympathy and support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all peace-loving countries and peoples and their victories are a constant source of inspiration to the Chinese people. He noted that the Chinese people have always felt a great concern for these struggles. As examples of Chinese support, he cited China's observance of "Algeria Week," "Kamerun Day," "Congo Day," "Kenya Day," "Uganda Day," "Imperialism Get Out of Africa Day," "African Freedom Day" and the activities of the Chinese people to back up the South African people's fight against racial discrimination. "To fight the common enemy and defend world peace, the 650 million Chinese people and the African peoples will always support and help each other," the speaker declared.

Liu Chang-sheng severely denounced the U.S. imperialists who are pushing the "two Chinas" conspiracy in Africa. The growing friendship between the Chinese and African peoples during the past few years has struck fear into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and roused their hatred, Liu Chang-sheng noted; they are vainly trying to sabotage the daily growing relations of friendly co-operation between the Chinese and African peoples by pushing their "two Chinas" scheme in every way possible. "We must warn the U.S. imperialists," he said, "that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China; the Chinese people will not tolerate any attempt to create 'two Chinas,' and any attempt to use the 'two Chinas' plot to sabotage friendship between the Chinese and African peoples will come to nought." Citing the statement issued by the Cairo Office of Somaliland which declared that its people are deeply angered by the conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists to create "two Chinas," Liu Chang-sheng said: "We are glad to note that more and more people in Africa have seen through this U.S. imperialist plot."

A great ovation greeted Theodore Bengila when he rose before the rally to express thanks for the support given by the Chinese people to the people of the Congo and all Africa. He said: "To know that friends in our common struggle are supporting us, sharing our sufferings and rejoicing over our victories is something which the Congolese people will never forget."

Bengila recalled the way the colonialists had oppressed and plundered the Congo and the struggle waged by the Congolese people to end all these crimes. Noting that it was "only after an intense struggle that Belgium agreed and then not freely to the Congo's independence," Bengila pledged: "We will never tolerate a continuation of Belgian interference in our affairs through the use of cunning devices under a disguised form of colonialism." He concluded with these stirring words: "The Congolese people are determined to free themselves completely from imperialism. We know that in this struggle we can count on support from the Chinese people."

As the African guests on the rostrum were introduced by the chairman after the speeches were made, each in turn was given a great ovation. Its significance was clear: China backs all the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national independence.

The Awakening of Africa

by FENG CHIH-TAN

I

AFRICA has been wantonly plundered and enslaved by the imperialists for several hundreds of years. Today, in the wake of Asia, a powerful tempest of national revolution has been touched off in Africa and a thunderous voice shaking the foundation of Western imperialism has arisen. The colonial system built by imperialism in Africa is tottering all along the line.

Mass Character of the Movement

The national independence movement in Africa today possesses the broadest social base and mass character. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, national bourgeoisie and people of various social strata have joined in the struggle.

In the postwar period, the newly emerging African working class grew in strength with each passing day. The number of wage labourers in Black Africa rose from the prewar 6 million to 12 million. And the workers are more concentrated than ever before. The workers' movement surges like a storming wave and is spearheaded directly against the ruthless exploitation and oppression by European and U.S. monopoly capital.

In the course of the upsurge in the national independence movement sweeping Africa in 1959, the workers' movement attained new heights. The battle waged by the African working class seeks not only to break the fetters on itself but also those fastened on the nation as a whole. Although it is still very young, there is no doubt that the African working class is being daily tempered in struggle and is advancing to political maturity and shouldering the great historical task of striving to win complete emancipation for the various nationalities in Africa.

The peasants who comprise 90 per cent of the population of the whole African continent have plunged themselves into the national independence movement. This is an important factor for its vigorous development. Without the active participation of this huge peasant force, there could be no powerful national independence movement in Africa. The war for national independence in Algeria, for instance, is basically a peasant war. The peasants provide the main source of materials and manpower in the Algerian national liberation war. Extensive support by the peasants has also played a decisive role in making it possible for the anti-French armed struggle led by the Union of the Kamerun People to hold out for so long a period.

Moreover, the national bourgeoisie and certain intermediate social strata in various African countries have also become a component force of the African national independence movement. The Western powers' preoccupation with the Second World War provided a breathing space in which the national economics of Africa were able to register some slight growth. This made it possible for a national bourgeoisie to be gradually formed in many African countries. Between this newly rising class in Africa and imperialism and colonialism sharp contradictions have evolved. Precisely because of this, in the postwar years, the national bourgeoisie and its intellectuals in many African countries have one after another joined the ranks of the national movement.

Growing Armed Struggles

The national independence movement in Africa has now entered a new stage. The national consciousness of the masses of people has been remarkably and rapidly enhanced. Never have the mass struggles been on so large a scale and developed with such great momentum; they are more efficiently organized and more deep going. And particularly armed struggles have been developed in Africa. Constant expansion of the scope of the anti-colonial armed struggles waged by the people of Algeria and Kamerun, together with the ever greater victories achieved, have played a significant role in the anti-imperialist struggle of Africa as a whole. From January to July 1959, 30 mass struggles in each of which more than 10,000 people participated erupted in the Congo. In the spring of 1959, struggles against colonial rule broke out successively in more than 30 areas throughout Nyasaland. In the past year and more, in the wake of Algeria and Kamerun, anti-colonial armed revolts of varying scale broke out in the Congo, Nyasaland, Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda and other places. The masses of the people used stones and such primitive weapons as spears, arrows and bows to resist the attack of the colonialists using guns and armoured cars. Their struggles were sustained for a very long time; after temporary reverses they rose again, fighting on persistently. This fully demonstrates the heroic spirit of the colonial peoples in Africa and their firm will to strive for independence.

In the course of the national independence movements in various African countries nationalist parties have mushroomed; some have broad mass support. Only a year and more ago, slogans demanding self-government were still more or less prevalent in Africa. Today, the African peoples have all advanced slogans for independence, and what they demand is genuine independence. There

is no longer any market whatsoever for such devices as the "French community" and its like. The 12 so-called self-governing countries within the "French community" have all demanded freedom from French bondage. The people of Sierra Leone under British rule have also expressed their desire for independence. In Central, East and South Africa where originally the growth of the national movement was relatively slow, the people's struggles have now gotten off to a fast start. Portents of national revolution even come from Portuguese Angola and Portuguese Guinea. In those countries which have attained independent status like Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, the people also continue to develop struggles demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops and the abolition of foreign military bases to safeguard their national sovereignty and independence. Similarly, freedom from the economic control and enslavement of European and U.S. monopoly capital is not only the pressing demand of the peoples of the various colonial countries in Africa but is also the common desire of the peoples of those African countries which have achieved independence.

The people of all the African countries resolutely demand the right to take their destinies into their own hands. Gone for ever are the days when the African people were at the mercy of the imperialists and had no say at all in their own affairs. The Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955, the First Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference convened at the end of 1957, the Accra meeting of the All-African People's Conference in 1958, the Second All-African People's Conference and the Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference of 1960 — all these important international meetings indicate that the African people have, with solidarity and militancy, entered the international political arena.

Imperialism Sows the Seeds of Resistance

The drastic changes in the African situation after the war are the inevitable outcome of the objective historical process. Western imperialist elements allege that the postwar upsurge of the national independence movement in Africa is due to "infiltration" from Moscow or Peking. But who is really responsible for bringing about this powerful development of the national independence movement in Africa? The imperialists are far too "modest" on this score. As is well known, the penetration of Africa by the European colonialists has a history of five centuries. The "civilized men" of Europe battened on the blood of Negroes to nurture the "civilization" of Western capitalism. One hundred million Africans lost their lives in the colonialists' bloody pursuit of the Negro slave traffic. Imperialist division of the African colonies was completed by the end of the 19th century, and the most cruel and brutal systems of national oppression in human history were instituted there. After the Second World War, imperialist plunder and oppression of Africa were further intensified.

It is precisely this ruthless imperialist oppression and plunder that has fomented the hatred of the African people towards imperialism and colonialism and has sown the seeds of their resistance to imperialism and colonialism. The newly rising national bourgeoisie in Africa and its intellectuals and the African working class have grown to gradually form a mighty anti-imperialist force together with the broad masses of peasants who are daily awakening. It is none other than imperialism itself that has prepared the spiritual and material conditions for the African people's national revolution.

The momentous postwar changes in the international situation, of course, cannot but influence Africa. The emergence and growing strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and particularly the victory of the Chinese people's revolution which broke the imperialist front in the East, have dealt heavy blows to the imperialist colonial system. The imperialist and colonial forces as a whole have been greatly weakened. After the war, national liberation movements surged in mounting waves in the colonies in the East, and 1,400 million people in the former colonial and semi-colonial countries in Asia and Africa, including China, have achieved independence. Inspired by the international situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind, and under the impact of the national-democratic and socialist revolutionary movements of the peoples throughout the world, the peoples of the colonies in Africa have quickened their pace towards independence. The national independence movement in Africa has become an irresistible historical current.

II

Confronted with the raging tempest of the national independence movement in Africa, the imperialists have become panic-stricken and are stepping up their frenzied armed suppression of the African people. To date, the Western colonialist countries still maintain over a million troops and police in Africa, charged with the task of suppressing the African national independence movement. U.S. imperialism also stations its armed forces in Africa. Even West Germany has 35,000 men serving as mercenaries in the French Foreign Legion and participating in the war of aggression against Algeria. In the past year and more, the colonialists have perpetrated massacres and carried out suppression in the Congo, Nyasaland, Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda and other places, in addition to Algeria and Kamerun. These basic facts help the African people to perceive the vicious nature of imperialism which will never spare its guns and bullets in dealing with the colonial people.

Colonialists Change Their Tactics

It should be noted that with the new situation which prevails in Africa today, the imperialists themselves have found it unprofitable to rely solely on armed forces as a means of suppressing the African national independence movement. As a matter of fact, in the past year and more, there has been no instance in which the colonialists succeeded in putting down the people's struggle with violence in a single African colony. The Congo, Nyasaland and Uganda all tell the same story. And up to the present, the colonialist authorities in Nyasaland have not

dared to lift the "state of emergency." In face of this situation, the imperialists are being compelled to change their tactics and adopt more cunning methods in an attempt to bait and inveigle the right wing of the African bourgeoisie and paralyse the fighting will of the African people to win genuine independence.

Early in the year, British Prime Minister Macmillan, breaking historical precedent, visited Africa for the first time. He talked a great deal about the so-called "correct road" for Africa, asking the peoples in the African colonies to end their movements in opposition to the colonialist powers and take the road of "co-operation and peaceful development." He also indulged in much sophistry about building a relationship of "racial partnership" in Africa. But what was the product Macmillan was trying to sell? Home Secretary Butler, as acting Prime Minister, let the cat out of the bag. The British Prime Minister's aim, he said, was "as we said in our election manifesto, to build communities which protect minority [white men's] rights." While in Central Africa, Macmillan warned the people of Nyasaland that they must "co-operate" with the "Monckton Commission" appointed by him. Macmillan himself admitted that the purpose of the Commission was not to "destroy the Federation . . . but to advise on how it can best go forward." This demonstrates most clearly that the British colonialists have not the slightest intention of enabling Nyasaland to attain independence. They are merely playing the game of "constitutional reform" to strengthen the so-called "Central African Federation" in which the 200,000 white men exercise a rule of ruthless enslavement over 7.3 million Africans. The so-called "racial partnership" is nothing but a synonym for rule over the majority of Negroes by a small minority of white men. The "Macleod Plan" put forward by the British colonialists in regard to Kenya is also designed to introduce similar "constitutional reform." The British colonialists are doing their utmost to hoodwink the African people by use of the smokescreen of Western "parliamentary democracy" and make them believe that a transition to "independence" can be achieved through "elections." But what are the facts about colonialist-manipulated "elections"? During the "elections" held in the Central African Federation in November 1958, there were only 1,000 Africans considered to be qualified electors. Now the "Macleod Plan" for Kenya stipulates that the "elections" will be conducted "in the Tanganyika way." Just as the *East African Standard* pointed out, "The Tanganyika way means voters would have to be able to read or write their own language, be forty years old, to have held certain office, or have an annual income of £75." The worth of such "elections" can be imagined. Similarly French and Belgian colonialists have also played this or that trick of deception.

Imperialism Won't Quit By Itself

At a time when the imperialists scheme to deceive the peoples of the African colonies with a phony "peace," the modern revisionists represented by Tito come out with the tune of "active coexistence." In reality, this so-called "active coexistence" means freedom for the imperialists to exercise a rule of violence over the African people while the colonial peoples are deprived of all freedom to terminate this unjust colonialist rule of violence with just violence. This sophism is nothing but opium administered by the imperialists to benumb the colonial peoples. The modern revisionists who disseminate the fallacy that the colonial peoples should practise "peaceful coexistence" with imperialism and colonialism in an attempt to liquidate the national independence movement, only reveal that they are serving imperialism.

True, when they have no other way out, the imperialists will retreat in order to prepare for a further advance and so they may agree to grant nominal independence to certain colonies while still retaining their political, economic and military control. This is a tactical step taken by the imperialists in dealing with the powerful national independence movement in the colonies. Just as Guinea's delegate A. Diallo warned at the Second All-African People's Conference, neo-colonialism poses a threat to Africa. The imperialists have found that they are unable to block the progress of history or deflect the determination of the African peoples from independence. They are, therefore, devising every possible means to induce the African peoples to forsake struggle and are prepared to concede them "independence" in name. It would be absolutely mistaken to regard this tactical step adopted by imperialism in certain colonies as evidence that imperialism would quit Africa of its own accord. There has never been a single precedent in world colonial history in which imperialism quitted its colonies of its own accord without the colonial peoples carrying out repeated and fierce struggles, and there will never be such an instance in the future.

There exist life-and-death contradictions between imperialism and the colonial peoples. Imperialism, by its inherent nature, is bent on oppressing and exploiting the labouring people at home and all the small and weak nations in the world. Therefore the possibility of imperialism laying down its butcher's knife and being transformed into a Buddha overnight simply does not exist.

The imperialists' "consent" to the independence of certain African colonies in no way stems from their "benevolence"; they are compelled to do so because of the situation created by the colonial people's struggles against them. In the Congo, for instance, the Belgian colonialists have all along adopted the method of bloody suppression in dealing with the resistance of the Africans. Why has Belgium now consented to the independence for the Congo? Obviously, repeated tests of strength between the people of the Congo and the colonialists since last year have convinced the Belgian Government that continued refusal to make concessions would accomplish nothing. This, however, by no means indicates that the Belgian colonialists will henceforth quit the Congo without much ado. On the contrary, they are intensifying their efforts to split the national forces of the Congo so as to foster the growth of pro-Belgian elements and actually retain their political and economic control there as before. The Belgian-Congolese economic round-table conference

Fighting Algeria

By a collective of the Central Institute of Fine Arts
From the woodcut series "Anti-Imperialist Struggles"

which ended on May 16 was a vile trick played by the Belgian colonialists in an attempt to preserve their colonial interests in the Congo.

Algeria Raises a Brilliant Banner

The African people are able to discern the fraudulent tricks of the imperialists. From the historical experiences accumulated by the peoples in various Asian countries and from their own experiences they understand that genuine independence can be achieved only through resolute anti-colonial struggle; there is no other way. The Algerian national liberation struggle has raised a brilliant banner for the African peoples striving for national independence. In the past five years and more, the Algerian people, marching along the path of resolute struggle for independence, have achieved tremendous victories. The Algerian national liberation army is becoming increasingly stronger in the course of fighting. It had a mere 3,000 men and some out-dated weapons when the war of resistance started; now it has developed into a 150,000-strong people's army with fairly modern equipment, and has liberated two-thirds of the country's territory. The Algerian people's victories are an inspiration to the vast numbers of African people, who regard the Algerian people's struggle as a "living symbol" of the African national independence movement. At the Second All-African People's Conference, delegates from the various African countries expressed warm support for the Algerian people's struggle, and issued a call for an African volunteer corps to be organized in support of the Algerian people's war of independence.

The whole of Africa is in ferment. Although the old-time colonialists are clutching at straws in the sea of the African people's anti-colonial struggle, they are doomed to the inescapable fate of drowning.

III

U.S. Neo-Colonialism — A Grave Menace

Just as the old colonialists approach the brink of extinction in Africa, U.S. imperialism — a new colonialism more ferocious and treacherous, and more skilful in self-camouflage—poses an increasingly serious threat to the ever-growing movement for national independence in Africa. U.S. imperialists adopt a double-dealing method towards the African peoples. The U.S. ruling clique hypocritically decks itself out in the garb of a "friend" of the peoples of the African countries, and talks about its "sympathy" and "understanding" of their desire for independence. Putting on a show of compassion, U.S. President Eisenhower during his visit to North Africa early this year had quite a bit to say about "friendship" with the African peoples. Actually, the African peoples have already experienced this so-called "friendship" of U.S. imperialism. U.S.-made bullets are shooting down Algerian patriots and U.S.-made planes are bombing peaceful villages of Algeria. In Kamerun, too, the United States has become an accomplice of the French colonialist army in slaughtering the Kamerun people. When the Belgian colonialists suppressed the Congo people, U.S. imperialism provided air bases for transport of their troops; when the British colonialists suppressed the peoples of Nyasaland and Tanganyika, the U.S. imperialists praised these actions and acclaimed them as "benevolent colonialism!" Recently, the Government of the Republic of Guinea in probing a case of imperialist subversion captured arms bearing the marking "U S. Ordnance Department."

In "Report No. 13" prepared by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a new design of the U.S. ruling clique was revealed. Its aim is to cajole the African peoples into believing that it is possible to effect a peaceful transition to "self-rule," and thus keep them inclined "towards the West." Facts demonstrate that the U.S. ruling clique is actively inveigling, enticing and even buying over certain vacillating elements and renegades in the African national independence movement, thereby trying to undermine it from within.

All U.S. imperialist activities in Africa are directed, first and foremost, at the prevention of genuine independence for the various African nations. In using the "peace" tactic the U.S. ruling clique lays special emphasis on "maintenance of the status quo" and "world or-

der." One of its objects is to tie the hands of the colonial people in the name of "peace," and only permit them to accept the status quo and the order of enslavement but not to stand up and fight against the colonial system and thus change the irrational "status quo" and "order." Herein lies the essence of U.S. imperialism's so-called "just peace."

U.S. Monopoly Capital Penetration

In the postwar years, U.S. monopoly capital penetrated Africa in full strength and U.S. private investments there increased from 150 million U.S. dollars in 1945 to the present 2,000 million (more than 1,000 million dollars according to accounting figures, but actually about 2,000 million dollars). Though it still constitutes a small share of the total foreign capital in Africa, U.S. capital has maintained a rate of growth far exceeding that of other imperialist countries. At the same time, the United States has also penetrated Africa under the guise of "aid" and "development" and the amount of such "aid" since 1950 approaches 800 million dollars. All this money was used to support dirty colonial wars and for the plunder of strategic raw materials. In the Union of South Africa, a British sphere of influence, U.S. capital increased from more than 80 million dollars to 600 million dollars in the postwar period and U.S. companies established 175 branch plants there. U.S. capital has also actively infiltrated British Central Africa and other British spheres of influence. At the same time, U.S. colonialist forces also invaded the French sphere of influence. Herbert Hoover Jr., former U.S. Under-Secretary of State, once publicly expressed the desire to clip the wings of the French cock in Africa. In the Congo, the Belgian colonialist forces have shown a striking decline while the position of U.S. capital has been notably strengthened. In the past few years, U.S. capital invested in Congo reached 80 million dollars. Also penetrated by U.S. capital are Portuguese East and West Africa and Spanish Sahara. Now the United States is simultaneously extending its influence in Africa in the military, economic, diplomatic and cultural fields. An article in *The New York Times* on January 6 of this year noted that "in readying itself for this inevitable process of history, the United States has accelerated its interest in Africa. We have created a special African division in the State Department and expanded diplomatic representation. Our military planners have become keenly aware of the importance of African geography and raw materials. Our economists see the need to help [should read invade — Author] these burgeoning new nations." The ultimate goal of the new U.S. colonialists is, obviously, to eliminate the influence of other colonialists and supersede them in Africa.

Inter-Imperialist Contradictions

Besides the accelerated infiltration of U.S. colonialist force in Africa, there are the resurgent imperialist powers of West Germany and Japan similarly ambitious to get a foothold there. As early as 1951, West Germany's exports to Africa exceeded prewar levels. In the five years between 1951 and 1956, they more than doubled and surpassed the rate of expansion of the United States and Britain in the African market. Now Africa occupies first place in West Germany's trade with overseas regions. At the same time, West German monopoly capital has also begun independently and through the European "Common Market" to penetrate Africa. Japan is also energetically planning to get into the African continent. Facts prove that practically all the imperialist countries are increasingly banking on the African continent. They are fighting over the oilfields in the Sahara Desert. In addition to the 40 companies and several large banks controlled by French monopoly capital, U.S., British, West German and Italian monopoly interests all rushed there vying sharply with each other. Once oil resources were uncovered in Libya, 50 Western companies immediately converged there to compete among themselves. With the contraction of the capitalist world market and the accelerated functioning of the law of uneven development of imperialism, the inter-imperialist struggle in Africa will certainly sharpen with each passing day. Imperialist conflicts arising from a redivision of spheres of influence in Africa will become inevitable.

IV

Africa is today still a very important market and source of raw materials for imperialism. The imperialists, and the U.S. imperialists in particular, consider the penetration and control of Africa an important aspect of their global aggressive plans.

As everyone knows, important mineral resources in Africa account for a major portion of those found in the capitalist world. The amount extracted alone is startling enough. For instance, it accounts for 99 per cent of the columbite; 98 per cent of the diamonds; 80.1 per cent of cobalt; 47.7 per cent of the antimony; 24.4 per cent of the copper and 29.4 per cent of the manganese ore. Africa's output of uranium exceeds the combined production of the United States and Canada and between 60 and 80 per cent of the total output in the capitalist world is produced in the Congo alone. To a considerable extent, the major imperialist countries such as the United States, Britain and France depend on Africa for the raw materials in their manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

U.S. imperialism and NATO both have numerous military bases in Africa. The United States has military bases in Morocco and Libya in North Africa; in West Africa, Liberia has been made to accept an agreement that in case of war Port Monrovia will immediately become a U.S. base; in the Congo the United States through the "Marshall Plan" and various loans compelled Belgium to agree to the establishment of U.S. air bases there; it also has bases in Ethiopia in East Africa. The United States through the instrumentality of NATO has also built another 17 air and 8 naval bases in Africa. Together with the military bases under its direct control, these constitute an important link in the U.S. global network of military bases for world domination. All these military bases serve U.S. imperialist plans for war preparations. Actually these bases have already served their

purpose during the postwar colonial wars launched by imperialism to suppress the national independence movements of Africa and the Arab world.

Heavy Blows Against Imperialism

It is very clear that the surging growth of the African national independence movement and the general awakening of the African peoples directly undermine this imperialist rear base with its vast territory and abundant resources and cannot but deliver extremely heavy blows to the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States. The struggle waged by the African peoples will not only cause imperialism's loss of a major source of cannon fodder and strategic raw materials and greatly weaken its economic strength, but will tie down a large number of imperialist troops to the African continent. The national independence movements of the peoples of various African countries have undoubtedly made outstanding contributions to the movement for peace of the peoples throughout the world. Obviously, it is completely groundless to consider that the national independence movement of the colonial people is contradictory to the world peace movement. Facts prove that the national independence movement and the peace movement are not contradictory but, instead, they actually supplement each other and attack imperialism, the common enemy, on two fronts. The peoples of various African countries have in their actions participated in the general struggle of the world's peoples to oppose imperialism and defend world peace and have become a powerful force in this struggle.

African Peoples Will Triumph

The African peoples' movement for national independence enjoys the warm sympathy and support of the whole of progressive mankind. Particularly the existence of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union provides the most favourable international conditions for the struggle of the African people. The socialist countries within which the system of exploitation and oppression has been eliminated are the most loyal and reliable friends of the African colonial peoples in their cause of independence and freedom. The Chinese people who not long ago liberated themselves from imperialist oppression have consistently regarded it as their sacred international obligation to support the struggle of all the oppressed nations in the world against imperialism and colonialism. The Chinese people are deeply concerned with the African peoples' struggle for national independence. The Chinese and African peoples have in their histories experienced common colonialist oppression and common sufferings. The Chinese people do not forget for even one moment that the peoples of various African countries, together with the Asian and Latin American peoples, are waging determined and bitter struggles against imperialist oppression and enslavement. The 650 million Chinese people give their full support to the just struggle of the African peoples. We firmly believe that final victory will certainly belong to the great African peoples. The brilliant light of a new, independent and free Africa will certainly radiate like the morning sun in the east.

TWO TACTICS, ONE AIM

An Exposure of the Peace Tricks of U.S. Imperialism

Edited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

Not very long ago representatives of the U.S. ruling circles talked a good deal about peace and made certain peace gestures. Whether or not U.S. foreign policy has changed is a frequent topic of public discussion in all parts of the world. The articles compiled in this pamphlet serve to expose with ample facts and convincing arguments the two tactics — that of "peace," and that of war — by which U.S imperialism carries on its plunder and oppression. The purpose of these two tactics is one and the same: To preserve imperialism and all reactionary forces, to obliterate socialism and all progressive forces and enslave the people of the whole world. The basic policy of U.S. imperialism will not change. In order to safeguard the cause of world peace, the people of all countries who genuinely work for peace must be vigilant against the double-barrelled tactics of U.S. imperialism, and continuously expose and smash all the schemes and plots of the enemy of peace.

146 pp.

●

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**
P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

Outstanding Groups in The Cultural Revolution

by WEN CHIA

In our issue No. 25 we published pen sketches of some of the cultural and educational workers who came to Peking last month to attend the national conference of outstanding groups and workers in education, culture, health, physical culture and journalism. Here we introduce a few of the more than 3,000 outstanding groups which sent representatives to the conference.—Ed.

The "Sea Gulls"

IT's a rare farming community these days in China that doesn't have its sports group. Yet some do better than others in improving the people's physique and thus making for happier and better living, changing hampering old customs and habits for a fuller life. "Sea Gull," a young women's physical exercise and sports group of Peizhuang People's Commune in Wanjung County, Shansi Province, is a typical example of how such groups have helped to implant a new socialist conception of women in the Chinese countryside.

When the "Sea Gull" was first founded in 1956, not a few villagers sneered at the idea; some, more conservative-minded, even intervened by trying to forbid their womenfolk from joining. Narrow-minded gossip stirred up such a to-do that a few members of the group grew discouraged and were ready to withdraw. The local Party branch alerted, gave them moral support and the group held together. Since then, these "Sea Gulls" have done their exercises daily without interruption, rain or shine; and by distinguishing themselves in work, study and sports have made a national name for their group and commune. They don't wait for set times to think about keeping fit. As they go to work they practice walking or cycling, sprinting or rope-skipping; at breaks in field work they play at high-jump, long-jump, basketball, tug-of-war or throwing the hand grenade. By the end of last year, seven "Sea Gulls" had gained the state's standards for First Class Sportswomen in free exercises, and exercise on the balancing beam and uneven bars. Five played for the special administrative region's women's basketball team which won last year's provincial peasants' championship.

Systematic physical culture has made new women of these girls and they are challenging their menfolk in production. During last year's three months' drought, the "Sea Gulls," organized a shock brigade which in three days and nights watered 42 *mu* of maize fields, top-dressed 86 *mu* of cotton fields and completed weeding on 194 *mu* of land, a job which oldsters reckoned only strong men could handle in that time. The "Sea Gulls" also had an experimental plot of their own on which they boosted wheat yields to 720 *jin* a *mu*. After this some who had formerly objected to women's participation in physical exercises now changed their mind; sent their daughters or daughters-in-law to join the "Sea Gulls" while they themselves too took up physical culture.

Back in the past, in Wanjung County, old ladies as like as not dreamt of having a daughter-in-law "who was quiet and knew her place," now the sort of daughter-in-law that's looked for is one who besides being politically advanced, is robust and a good sports-woman to boot! Young men in the locality all want a wife who is a "Sea Gull"!

In the last few years, a number of "Sea Gulls" have got married and taken the "Sea Gull" ideal with them. As soon as a "Sea Gull" bride comes to her husband's village, if there isn't a girls' sports group there already, there pretty soon is. "Sea Gulls" today are found in every village, factory, government office and school in Wanjung County.

The "Sea Gulls" certainly attracted special attention at the conference, but there were many other outstanding groups who rival their achievements in promoting physical culture. The sportsmen of Tungjen County, Kweichow Province in Southwest China are one. There, playgrounds had been built near each of its 2,000-odd community dining-rooms.

Blossoms at Qinhuai

"The Heart of a Mother, the Wisdom of a Gardener —You Have Them Both." These are the words inscribed on a satin banner presented by parents to the Lifuxiang Kindergarten acknowledging the love and care its workers lavish on their children.

At the conference, one heard many similar stories told about outstanding nursery governesses or well-run nurseries and kindergartens. These establishments run by government institutions, schools, factories, rural and urban people's communes, are serving China's millions of working parents and the coming generation well. That mentioned here is run by the Qinhuai People's Commune in Nanking.

All those working at the Lifuxiang Kindergarten were former housewives with but little formal education, but, being mothers, they knew well what was expected of them by the mothers of the children entrusted to them and they tried hard to live up to that ideal in the light of modern nursery practice. They tried to do

all and more than a mother would do for her own child.

Nanking is notorious for its hot summer weather. So that the children could sleep well in the afternoon, the nursery governesses themselves made punkas to cool the rooms.

Some of the governesses received special medical training after they came to work. Ably applying their new knowledge in the last three years, they have maintained a spotless health record in the Lifuxiang Kindergarten.

Reforms in Teaching

The Beiguan Primary School of Liaoning, Northeast China, attracted great attention at and after the conference for its successful introduction of bold reforms in teaching. The secret of its success lies first of all in the fact that it was discovered that in our society, children know quite a lot of things at six or seven, which were previously thought to be beyond their capacities. Taking advantage of this fact, without in any way "cramming" or forcing pupils, the school got quite amazing results in its experimental work. Last March the same Chinese language test was given to the second year pupils of the school and the fourth year pupils of another one which had made no change in its teaching. It turned out that the Beiguan pupils did better than the older pupils of the other school in reading, dictation and composition. Second year Beiguan pupils could recognize an average of 1,715 characters out of the 1,870 put before them while the fourth year pupils of the other primary school could read only an average of 1,427 characters; out of 150 characters the former could write down an average of 141 where the fourth year pupils could manage only 93. In arithmetic, Beiguan pupils received an average mark of 96.6 without a single failure while the fourth year pupils of the other school got an average mark of 90.2 with two failures.

Because the pupils of Beiguan had more characters at their command their knowledge was also broader and they were more interested in outside reading than children of a like age in other schools. They could write compositions which in other schools was a course for fourth year pupils.

But this did not mean any extra burden in lessons and homework. It was a result of better and more rational teaching methods. The experiment made at Beiguan has inspired thousands of primary schools elsewhere in the country to follow suit and give the next generation of boys and girls a running start in education.

Other outstanding groups represented at the conference were schools and colleges which had done excellent jobs in following out the policy of the Communist Party of making "education serve proletarian politics" and of "combining education with productive labour."

Tsinghua University, often in the news, earned headlines again in this respect too. Since 1958 when the Tsinghua students first took part in manual labour at the construction site of the Ming Tombs Reservoir, they, together with faculty members, have embarked on water conservancy work, tree-planting, agricultural production, steel making and building both on and off their campus. Besides producing a number of donkey engines and machine tools themselves in their own workshops, they have engaged in scientific research projects and in designing and trial manufacturing new products urgently needed in the nation's socialist construction. Tsinghua students and faculty members have made blueprints for the residential districts of several rural people's communes and for other projects as well. Working with the local people on actual building jobs, they have trained many commune members to be useful technicians in civil engineering. They have helped more than 50 counties and cities in Honan to set up their local industries. Tsinghua University has designed many reservoirs in the Peking area including the huge Miyun Reservoir now under construction.

This year, Tsinghua has thrown itself with similar enthusiasm into the new upsurge of the movement for technical innovations and revolution. In the first four months of this year, thousands of Tsinghua men and women were engaged in major projects of technical innovations and revolution, research work and trial manufacture of products in co-operation with various productive enterprises.

It is worth remembering that before liberation, the only thing ever designed by the machine-building department of old Tsinghua was a pedicab. Today that department is designing and making some of the most up-to-date machines.

But Tsinghua is by no means unique in its record. Other universities and colleges too have similar feats to their credit in serving the nation's socialist construction. The students and faculty members of the department of mathematics of the Chufu Teachers' College in Shantung, for instance, while working in the rural people's communes, have helped them in their planning, surveying and assessing of output. A new branch of applied mathematics called "commune mathematics" is being developed and new related theories have been worked out in the field of farm management.

Another outstanding collective is the University of Inner Mongolia, first of its kind in the region. This is growing fast. Though it was founded only in 1957, it has already carried to completion 872 scientific research projects. Some of these, such as research in the Mongolian language, literature, history, rare elements of Inner Mongolia and investigations in the deserts are already producing good results in the political, economic and cultural work of the autonomous region. Linking theory with practice and to meet the needs of economic construction there, it has also built its own factories making electronic instruments, chemicals, etc., and a farm combining farming with stock breeding, various side-occupations and fishery.

Triumph of Mao Tse-tung's Teachings

The delegates to the conference pledged themselves to study the teachings of Mao Tse-tung so as to better equip themselves ideologically for their work. The rep-

resentative of the Kunming Pneumatic Tools Plant in Yunnan gave a vivid description of how he and his fellow workers started to study the works of Mao Tse-tung and were fired by his words: "Poor people want change, want to do things, want revolution. A clean sheet of paper has no blotches and so the newest and most beautiful words can be written on it. The newest and most beautiful pictures can be painted on it." At that time they had just a few improvised lathes and a shaper. With that and mutual aid and determination and the leadership of the Communist Party they went on to produce high-grade pneumatic tools. (See *Peking Review*, No. 11, March 15, 1960. — *Ed.*)

Members of the Shanxin People's Commune have so far completed the study of Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction*, *On Practice*, and *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. And what they have learnt they apply in practice. Members of one production brigade, for instance, used to think that because their place was situated in a hilly region where the soil was poor, and there was more land than the local population could handle, it was impossible for them to raise yields. But after they had studied Chairman Mao's works, they came to the conclusion that these unfavourable factors could be changed if they had the subjective drive and knew how to handle the objective laws of the situation. By collecting more manure, introducing tools reform, ameliorating the soil and sowing in good time, they succeeded in 1959 in increasing their yield from 550 *jin* to 932 *jin* a *mu*. As the members of the Shanxin People's Commune say, now: "There's nothing we're afraid of, now that we have studied philosophy. Chairman Mao has taught us to find where the principal contradiction lies and how to tackle it. Why, with Chairman Mao's teachings as a guide to action, one can certainly create miracles!"

And this summarizes the spirit of the whole nation as it forges ahead with mighty strides.

Technical Revolution

Mechanizing Rice Transplanting

by YANG MIN

THE rural people's communes are going in for mechanized rice transplanting in a big way. Before, the work of taking rice seedlings from their seed beds and setting out in the flooded paddyfields was all done by hand and backbreaking labour it was. Now the peasants are switching to various types of rice transplanters. In most of these, the seedlings are pushed down into the soft mud of the paddyfield in lines and rows with precision just as with real fingers but many times faster.

Thanks largely to the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution that is sweeping the land, one of the Chinese farmers' most laborious and time-consuming jobs is being mechanized. It is a process that will have far-reaching effects on Chinese agriculture. It is going ahead fast. Local authorities in the southern provinces of Hunan, Kweichow, Szechuan and Kwangtung have set up special groups to speed up the manufacture of rice transplanters and train operators. In Hunan carpenters and blacksmiths have produced more than 500,000 such implements by the middle of April. Over 800,000 operators were trained to man them. Kweichow already had about 70,000 rice transplanters last year and plans to have 250,000 more this year. Widespread use of this implement had saved the province about 2 million labour-days by the first half of June.

Altogether, the nation plans to build several million transplanters this year. More than 2,400,000 were already built during the transplanting seasons of early and semi-late rice. By May 26, some 60 per cent of the transplanting had been done by different types of this paddyfield tool.

Nationwide Popularization

Big advances have been made since the first rice transplanter appeared in 1956. The Seventh National Conference on Rice Transplanters held not long ago studied many different types and finally recommended several for nationwide popularization. They include Liling No. 2, Hunan and Nan 105-B, Nanking. The first is a relatively simple "indigenous" tool that any skilled carpenter can make with a few lengths of wood and bamboo; the other one, more complicated and using more metal, is the product of modern industrial methods.

To suit local conditions, some of the selected types can be operated by hand, while others are drawn by animals or mechanical traction (tractor or tow-line).

They all give good results and are adapted to the needs of modern Chinese farming techniques such as close planting. They can also increase efficiency enormously. If 30,000 clusters are taken as standard for a *mu* of paddyfield, a man can transplant seedlings on half a *mu* a day by hand. Using a Liling transplanter he can finish three or four *mu* a day. With the Nan 105-B drawn by animal he can do 30 *mu* a day.

Sturdily constructed, they are all easy to handle. By eliminating backbending and planting many seedlings simultaneously, they reduce enormously the intensity of labour. Women and others previously rated as "half labour power" (able to do only half as much as a

skilled, able-bodied man) can handle them as well as a man.

Because of their efficiency these transplanters boost yields too. Last year, they were used to transplant rice on more than 680,000 *mu* of paddyfields and large-scale controlled experiments from 14 localities in seven provinces showed a general rise in yields.

The successful manufacture and popularization of rice transplanters marks a revolution in paddyfield farm tools and rice cultivation. As Liu Jui-lung, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, writes in *Renmin Ribao*: "This is a victory of the Communist Party's general line, a product of the agricultural leap forward, the people's communes and the mass movement of technical innovations and technical revolution guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Chairman Mao wrote in July 1955 that the social and economic face of China will be radically changed only when socialist transformation of the social-economic system is complete and when, in the technical field, machinery is being used in all branches of production and places where work can be done by it (*The Question of Agricultural Co-operation*). Success in devising and popularizing the rice transplanter is gradually realizing the ideal of mechanization in the paddyfields. How important this is can be judged from the fact that close to one-fourth of the nation's cultivated area is planted with rice.

Growing rice seedlings first in a seed bed and then transplanting and maturing them in the paddyfield has many advantages over sowing direct in the paddyfields. It economizes in the use of land, promotes multi-cropping and facilitates weeding and cultivation in general. China's peasants with their tradition of intensive and meticulous farming have perfected this technique and made it a fairly reliable method of getting heavy yields in most regions. Usually, however, transplanting has to be finished within a period of ten days in the season; any delay brings lower yields. Furthermore, as already mentioned, it is a labour-consuming job and demands a high intensity of labour. With the introduction of close planting in recent years and especially during the great leap in agriculture, demand for farm labour has increased enormously. Shortages of labour power are especially sharp when the early rice harvest and transplanting of late rice and similar tasks come simultaneously or hard on each other's heels.

Invented by the Masses

The peasants therefore have long been keen on putting transplanting on a speeded-up, semi-mechanized or mechanized basis. They have indeed dreamt for centuries of devising some kind of tool to ease and speed transplanting. After the liberation, the demand became ever more insistent: the whole forward movement of China's socialist revolution and economy demanded it. The Communist Party gave close attention to this matter and energetic help to all working on it. The peasant masses too now had many literate, forward-looking farmers with a scientific education and a mechanical turn of mind eager and able to tackle the job with success.

Two main obstacles had to be overcome: the technical difficulties of pioneering along an entirely new road and conservatism, the idea that "it's never been done, and so it can't be done." Party organizations at all levels took this work firmly under their wing. The people's communes too were able to give support far beyond that of their predecessor farm co-ops. The general atmosphere of high-speed development of socialist construction gave added inspiration to many nimble brains.

The Liling No. 2, for instance, was invented by Ho Chi-sheng, a 28-year-old Communist Party member from a commune in Liling County, Hunan Province. Ho had no special mechanical training. He was encouraged by his Party branch secretary and helped by a carpenter in the course of exploring new ideas.

Development of the other types of transplanters came about through similar collective efforts led by the Party with technical specialists mobilized to assist on the more advanced types.

Mechanization Starts in Paddyfields

The initial success with rice transplanters proves that agricultural mechanization can be combined with China's traditionally intensive and meticulous methods of farming. It settles whatever remaining doubts there were about the possibilities of mechanization in the paddyfields. It blazes the trail for mechanizing farming in general in paddyfields, that is, throughout China's great southern provinces.

It is a notable fact that in making these rice transplanters China's working people have succeeded in doing what was never achieved in the capitalist countries. Their success is a victory of the socialist system.

Under the guidance of the Party, the Chinese people — workers, peasants and intellectuals — firmly "put politics in command," freed their minds of old fetishes and superstitions and boldly set about their task. Many people helped to bring the new ideas to birth. There was a unified, central leadership, but also widely distributed, many-sided initiative and mutual aid. "The mass line" method of work was a key factor in success. The research specialists made their contributions; but the main thing was reliance on the mass movement. Tests and studies of various approaches and devices were set going in many localities. A great many types of transplanters were experimented with throughout the country. Millions of people pooled their knowledge, learning from each other and sharing the experience gained. Difficulties were solved step by step. To swap experience in making the transplanters, meetings were called at intervals both at the national and local levels.

When Ho Chi-sheng, the young peasant inventor of the Liling No. 2 transplanter began work on it in his spare time, there were some conservatives who thought him a "presumptuous country bumpkin," but it turned out that it has been just such "country bumpkins" who have started the revolution in rice transplanting.

The large number of transplanters that will be introduced to the paddyfields in various provinces this year will be a no small contribution to the national effort to solve the current rural manpower shortage and realize a further leap forward in agricultural production. Many transplanters are simple. They will be improved and perfected as time goes on and still better, more efficient types will emerge.

SIDELIGHTS

Learning to Swim. "If you would swim, you must get into the water," so goes a saying. And that is what thousands of children in Peking are doing this summer, swimming or learning to swim in Peking's new swimming pools and many lakes. One class of a thousand, mostly children under twelve, are experiencing their first thrilling relief of a swim on a hot summer's day under the patient coaching of instructors at the new Peking Gymnasium's swimming pools. This class is one of several started again this year to teach school children to swim during their summer holidays.

Competent swimming instructors are ably assisted by picked graduates of past summer swimming courses. These young assistant-instructors, boys and girls under 18, have taught more than 6,000 children to swim over the last two summers and it is a job that they do well and willingly. Children from their neighbourhood and schoolmates are organized and taught to swim. Never have pupils looked forward so eagerly to classes. Promising youngsters are picked for special training by expert coaches. Who knows but what some of these beginners may not one day break national or world records? Chang Yu-mei, a 14-year-old girl who first learnt to swim in one of these classes took 7th place in the women's 100-metre backstroke event of the national swimming championship last year. Incidently, sister swimmers and national record breakers, Chou Yung-chi, Lin Yu-shen and Fu Chui-mei, to mention a few, are also in their early 'teens.

Swimming is fast becoming a very popular sport in Peking, and the modern pools built after liberation, are enabling children to spend a happy, cool and health-building summer holiday. Why the growing popularity? Yang Chien-kuo, an old mechanic watching his 12-year-old son diving from a high board could answer that. "I had to work or starve at his age. There were neither the swimming pools nor the time for the likes of us in those days, nor much food either." Yang was in swimming togs, too. What he couldn't do in the old days, he is doing today. With a class of adult beginners from factories and offices, he is taking his first swimming lessons.

●

As Different as Night Is to Day. When the Peking Quyi Troupe arrived in open trucks for their performance at Peking University's big hall, they were soaked through. A thunderstorm had caught them on the journey out. They alighted and hastily drying themselves as best they could, made preparations for the evening's performance. A member of the students' association made an announcement from the stage and there ensued a stir and bustle among the audience. Soon shirts and jackets were being passed up on to the stage. Students returned from dormitories with towels and dry clothing by the basketsful. . . . Garbed in the dry clothes offered by the students, the performers launched into the concert. As each presentation ended, the hall broke into thunderous applause, drowning the noise of the gale outside.

Kuan Hsueh-tseng, a well-known singer of *quyi* (balladry) appeared on stage in the final offering of the evening. He hesitated for a split second and then full-voiced broke into a new song improvised that very evening. It was, of course, a song of warmhearted students who gave their own dry clothing to strangers; the new sort of students that are in today's universities. Veteran troupers' eyes grew misty as they thought back to the time only a decade or so ago when students were "young gentlemen" and they, entertainers, were riff-raff.

"It is a different world today," an old trouper said when the students amidst deafening applause which greeted the final number surged on stage to congratulate the performers. "As different as night is to day."

■

Bridge of Happiness. When many bridges are built and built to last, it is a sign of the people's confidence in a happier and more prosperous tomorrow. Since 1949, more, bigger and better bridges have been built than at any other time in China's long history. The awe-inspiring Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan and thousands of lesser ones symbolize the unity of this nation. Now another bridge spans the upper reaches of the mighty Yellow River in Hwangnan Tibetan Autonomous *Chou* of Chinghai Province.

This masonry arch type bridge was built in 5 months and when it was formally opened to traffic a few weeks ago, men and women of the Tibetan and Hui nationalities danced across the big broad bridge, dressed in their resplendent national costumes. Their rejoicing is quite understandable for this bridge was the fulfilment of a long-nurtured dream. Before liberation, the only means of sending either man or needle across this stretch of turbulent water was by inflated skins. A very risky crossing which not many cared to venture. A wooden ferryboat installed after liberation was a great improvement but in these big leap forward times, a bridge, long and wide was the only answer to the needs of the fast up and coming communities along the river's banks, hence this new "bridge of happiness" as a Hui ferryman poetically describes it.

■

Fragrance Galore. Aside from its many inventions, ancient China has been known for its spices, aromatic shrubs and fragrant flowers, and the people's skill in the art of bringing out their myriad unique scents. But it was not until after liberation that the extraction and manufacture of essential oils became the important branch of industry that it is today. Many wild aromatic plants have been discovered in the southern provinces of China and more than 300 varieties have been successfully used to produce the high-grade essential oils, a little of which, goes a long way to please the sense of smell and tempt the tastes of millions. Confectioneries, scented toilet soaps, cosmetics and perfume-impregnated cloths which retain their scent after many washings are a few of the many uses to which volatile oils have been put. And with increasingly better living standards, the food, medicinal and cosmetics industries of this country are demanding more variety and larger quantities of volatile oils for flavour and scent. The 1959 output, already 10 times that of 1953, will be bettered by some 100 per cent this year and large numbers of factories have been kept busy extracting and processing the sense-delighting essences from the huge tracts of roses, narcissuses, peppermint and many other cultivated flowers and wild fragrant plants.

Sino-Burmese Boundary Joint Committee

A Sino-Burmese Boundary Joint Committee has been set up in Rangoon in accordance with the Sino-Burmese boundary agreement signed in January this year.

At the committee's inauguration meeting on June 27, Yao Chung-ming, head of the Chinese delegation, stressed that the signing of the Sino-Burmese boundary agreement and treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression during the visit to China by former Burmese Prime Minister General Ne Win had paved the way to the ultimate and overall settlement of the boundary question between the two countries and to the establishment of a peaceful and tranquil border for the two peoples. A new stage had been ushered in the two countries' relations of friendly co-operation, he added.

Yao Chung-ming recalled that during the Chinese Premier's visit to Burma in April, Prime Minister U Nu had suggested that the Sino-Burmese joint committee accelerate its work so that a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty can be signed during his projected visit to China in October. Premier Chou En-lai warmly welcomed and supported this proposal, declaring that though they were pressed by time, as long as the two sides co-operated closely, there was every possibility of overcoming all technical difficulties and finishing their work opportunely.

Yao Chung-ming expressed the conviction that under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of friendly consultation, mutual understanding and accommodation, established by the leaders of the two Governments in their talks on this question, the committee would fulfil all its tasks in good time and fulfil them satisfactorily. He declared: "I am confident that the smooth completion of our work will bring about a final and reasonable settlement of the complicated, long-standing boundary question left over by history and also make important contributions to the future development of the friendly relations between our two countries. This will, moreover, enable a further enhancement of the spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

The Burmese Foreign Minister Sao Hkun Hkio who spoke at the inaugural meeting said that he was confident that the same spirit of friendly understanding and co-operation which characterized the negotiations between the two Governments would permeate the work of the joint committee. The final settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question, he went on, would be a lasting monument and a fitting tribute not only to the traditional friendship between Burma and China, but also to the abiding reality and dynamic character of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which had governed the relations between the two countries. There could be no doubt, he concluded, that both Burma and China would benefit greatly by the removal of this long-standing issue and that this would usher in a new era of still closer understanding and friendship between them.

The head of the Burmese delegation to the committee Brigadier Aung Gyi noted that the border problems were of the type which had defied solution by the governments which ruled the two countries in the past. It is only now that these problems are to be finally solved most equitably by the Governments of our two countries, he said.

Comrade Pollitt Passes Away

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has sent a message of condolence to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain on the death of Comrade Harry Pollitt. It says: Comrade Pollitt was the respected leader of the British working class and an outstanding fighter of the international proletarian revolutionary movement. He devoted all his life and energy to the revolutionary cause. His passing is a loss not only to the British Communist Party and the British working class, but also to the international proletarian revolutionary struggle. Comrade Pollitt consistently sympathized with and supported the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. The Chinese people will always remember him with affection.

More U.S. Military Provocations

On June 28, between 8:50 and 13:52 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the area south of Hunghaiwan in Kwangtung Province.

On the same day, between 20:16 and 22:44 hours, five U.S. warships intruded into the areas of Tamkon and Kaifung Islands of Kwangtung Province.

On June 29, between 7:09 and 7:20 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded into the air space over China's territorial waters south of Swabue, Kwangtung Province.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 114th and 115th serious warnings against these U.S. provocations.

Unexpected Incident at Sino-Nepalese Border Explained

When the unexpected incident at the Sino-Nepalese border was reported, the spokesman for the Department of Information of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on June 30 saying that the Chinese Government was extremely concerned over the news and had immediately instructed the authorities concerned to find out what had actually happened. Upon receiving a report on the incident from the frontier guards in the Ari district of China's Tibet region, Premier Chou En-lai sent a letter to the Prime Minister of Nepal, B.P. Koirala, on July 2. In his letter, Premier Chou En-lai explained the course of the incident as follows: At 16:45 hours on June 28, a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army suppressing Tibetan rebel bandits within our territory near the Sino-Nepalese boundary discovered, at about one kilometre north of the

Kore Pass, a group of men with horses advancing towards it. Mistaking them for Tibetan rebel bandits, the Chinese troops opened fire, killing one man, and captured ten (one of whom was wounded). It was then found that they were not Tibetan rebel bandits but were Nepalese. Premier Chou En-lai said that it can be seen from the course of the incident that this was an unfortunate incident resulting entirely from misunderstanding. The incident occurred at a point north of the Kore Pass, and not in the Mustang area in Nepal. And according to the maps exchanged between the Chinese and Nepalese sides in March this year, the Kore Pass lies to the north of the Sino-Nepalese traditional boundary line. Therefore, the place of the incident is clearly within Chinese territory and Chinese troops have not entered the territory of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Nevertheless, Premier Chou En-lai said, this unexpected and unfortunate incident was due to carelessness on the part of certain low-ranking personnel of Chinese troops. The Chinese Government expresses deep regret at this, apologizes to His Majesty's Government of Nepal and condoles on the unfortunate dead. The Chinese Government has already instructed the troops in the locality to look at once into the responsibility for the incident, and to return the ten Nepalese personnel detained and the dead body, together with the horses of these Nepalese personnel and all articles carried by them, to the Nepalese side on July 4. Premier Chou En-lai also said that the Chinese Government is willing to accept the Nepalese side's demand for compensation. He said in his letter that he was convinced that the profound friendship between China and Nepal will by no means be affected by this unexpected incident. He reaffirmed that China will continue to make unceasing efforts, as heretofore, to maintain and develop the traditional friendly relations between China and Nepal.

June 30 Statement

The June 30 statement of the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry reads as follows:

According to foreign news agency reports of June 29, an incident took place on the Sino-Nepalese border on June 28, in which Chinese troops killed and captured personnel of the Nepalese side. The Chinese Government is extremely surprised at the news and greatly concerned over it. It immediately instructed the authorities concerned to find out what actually happened.

Earlier, on June 26, the Chinese Government, through Chinese Ambassador to India and Nepal Pan Tzu-li and the Tibet Bureau of Foreign Affairs, had notified the Nepalese Ambassador to India and China Lieutenant General Daman Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana and Nepalese Consul General in Lhasa U.B. Basnyat respectively the following: "A batch of rebel bandits are carrying out harassments within our territory close to the Sino-Nepalese border. This not only affects local public security, but also hampers the implementation of the Sino-Nepalese agreement on the boundary question. We have decided to send troops to suppress them so as to ensure traquillity on the border between the two countries and so that Sino-Nepalese friendly relations will not be affected thereby. In the course of the suppression, our troops will strictly confine their operations within our territory and will in no case go beyond our own territory. Our side would not cross the border to pursue the rebel bandits if they should flee into Nepalese territory. When the suppression comes to an end, our troops sent for the purpose will at once withdraw from the areas within 20 kilometres on the Chinese side of the boundary. Strictly observing the stipulations of the Sino-Nepalese boundary agreement, our side will neither station troops nor send armed personnel for patrol in these areas." The Nepalese Government announced on June 28 that it had received the above notification from the Chinese Government.

On learning of reports of the occurrence of an unexpected incident at the Sino-Nepalese border, instructions were at once cabled by the Chinese Government at four o'clock in the morning of June 30 to our Ambassador to India and Nepal Pan Tzu-li and the Tibet Bureau of Foreign Affairs that they respectively convey to Nepalese Ambassador to India and China Lieutenant General Rana and Nepalese Consul General in Lhasa U.B. Basnyat the following: The Chinese Government was greatly concerned over this report and had immediately inquired of local authorities as to what had actually happened and would inform the Nepalese Government as soon as a report was received.

At ten o'clock on June 30, Premier Chou En-lai received a message from Nepalese Prime Minister B.P. Koirala which was forwarded to him through Ambassador Pan Tzu-li by Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Nepalese Government. In the message, Prime Minister Koirala lodged a protest against the reported killing and capturing of Nepalese personnel by Chinese armed forces at the Chinese-Nepalese border, and demanded immediate release of the captured Nepalese personnel and so on.

Premier Chou En-lai at 21 hours on the same day sent a reply to Prime Minister Koirala, saying that the Chinese Government was greatly concerned over this news and was inquiring of local authorities as to what had actually happened. He also indicated that if an unfortunate case of Nepalese being killed as mentioned in the Nepalese Prime Minister's message had actually occurred, the Chinese Government would express extreme regret and if any Nepalese were indeed detained, they would of course be speedily released.

There is traditional friendship between China and Nepal. This year, through the mutual visits between the Prime Ministers of the two countries and the signing of the Sino-Nepalese treaty of peace and friendship and the Sino-Nepalese agreement on the boundary question, friendly relations between the two countries have entered a new stage. The Chinese Government is confident that when the truth is revealed after investigation of this unexpected incident on the Sino-Nepalese border, it will certainly be settled appropriately on the basis of the facts and in the spirit of friendship between the two countries. The scheme of the imperialists and foreign reactionaries to make use of this incident to spread slanders, sow discord between China and Nepal and once more whip up an anti-Chinese campaign will never succeed.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

No Force Can Hold Back Japanese People's Struggle

On July 2, two million Japanese people held demonstrations and mass rallies in 50 places throughout Japan declaring non-recognition of the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," demanding immediate dissolution of the Diet and opposing the violent suppression of the anti-U.S. patriotic movement by the Kishi government, notes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 3). The continued development of the Japanese people's struggle to abolish the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty shows that neither the unlawful "ratification" and "coming into force" of the treaty nor Kishi's forced announcement of his readiness to step down could in any way ease the contradiction between the broad masses of the Japanese people and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, Commentator points out.

Kishi, after announcing his intention on June 23 to step down, has been trying to form a new reactionary cabinet maintaining the influence and power of his clique and keeping intact his traitorous policy, Commentator continues. At the same time, Kishi is intensifying repressive measures against the people.

In the face of the Japanese people's powerful struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, U.S. imperialism has been full of misgivings and anxiety, says Commentator. To avert the collapse of its aggressive system in Asia, U.S. imperialism seeks to strengthen its control of Japan, Commentator stresses. It is at present, on the one hand, actively scheming to bring about a government "capable of enforcing" the Japan-U.S. military treaty to succeed the Kishi cabinet, and, on the other, turning its propaganda machine on full blast to cover up the aggressive nature of the treaty. U.S. ruling circles seek to slacken and soften the fighting will of the Japanese people by means of deceitful propaganda, Commentator continues.

Consequently, Commentator writes, in order to advance the struggle to smash the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, the Japanese people face in the current struggle the three-in-one task of refusing to recognize the treaty, preventing the formation of a new cabinet designed to implement it and relentlessly fighting against the violent suppression.

Concluding, Commentator declares that having scored a resounding victory in their 20th nationwide united action, the Japanese people will hold even higher the heroic banner of their struggle, continue to unite with the broadest possible forces other than U.S. imperialism and its agents and press ahead with the nationwide mass struggle even more vigorously. No force can hold back the advance of the Japanese people's struggle.

Eisenhower's Speech—Example Of Imperialist Logic

Commenting on Eisenhower's June 27 speech on his Far Eastern trip, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator writes (June 30) that U.S. imperialism is incapable of learning any lessons and will never act contrary to the logic of imperialism: disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again, till its doom.

It is clear to all that Eisenhower's Far Eastern trip was a shameful failure, Commentator says. The people of Asia administered a harsh lesson to this head of U.S. imperialism. But it was an unabashed Eisenhower who boasted about the "successes" of his Far Eastern trip.

Especially bare-faced is Eisenhower's description of the so-called "ratification" of the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty as "an important victory for the free world," since the "ratification" was nothing but a laborious concoction of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, Commentator points out. Eisenhower's outcries in regard to Japan-U.S. military treaty can only be regarded as a signal for increased U.S. efforts to carry out its plans for aggressive wars in the Far East with the revival of Japanese militarism as the lever.

With no attempt at disguise, Eisenhower demonstrated that the U.S. would never change its hostile policy towards the Chinese people. He not only unleashed another vicious attack against China, Commentator stresses, but advocated "linking the other nations of the Far East with the U.S. more strongly" in dealing with China. By this he meant the rigging up of military blocs like SEATO, the per-

THE PASSING SHOW

Snarl of the Paper Tiger Cubs

Sometimes the lower echelons of the U.S. imperialists blurt out what's on their minds with revealing frankness. *Item:* "If Japanese political unrest should make U.S. bases in Japan untenable, there is every indication" of "a shift of American military forces to the Philippines." " . . . Strategically the Philippines is the gateway to Southeast Asia. Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia are all within easy supply or strike range. The southern coast of communist China is a scant 600 miles away."

United Press International

Item: "We must be ready to occupy that island."
U.S. Congressman Rivers (Dem. South Carolina) referring to Cuba.

"The Door's Open, but Just Try to Get In" Policy

In Portuguese West Africa every African has to carry a pass-book and get special permission when he wants to leave his area. Only by being "assimilated" can a native African secure a minimum of civil rights. Yet after 500 years of Portuguese domination only 0.3 per cent of the 11 million Africans in Portuguese colonies have been "assimilated" according to Portuguese standards.

petuation of U.S. occupation in many places in the Far East and the provision of so-called U.S. "aid" to many countries. Eisenhower laid special emphasis on the resurgence of Japanese militarist forces which he said, "can reinforce this American effort." It is all too clear that the U.S. is striving to maintain and strengthen its aggressive war system in the Far East with Japan as its core which is directed first of all against the Chinese people. No less clear is the fact that the U.S., aware that its aggressive front in the Far East has been shaken, is attempting to intimidate the other Asian countries with the bugbear of the so-called "threat of communist China," thereby to strengthen its control of these countries and steady its foothold in the Far East.

Although in his speech Eisenhower harped on such hackneyed themes as his "dedication to freedom, and peace with justice," he was unable to conceal his bellicose nature and aggressive ambitions. He blared forth that "our first concern would be to keep our own defenses strong, modern, and alert" and that the U.S. could not be "timid, passive or apologetic when we are acting in our own and the free world's interests" against the socialist camp. He also shouted "we must accept the risks of bold action." From these words of Eisenhower's and the war cries of those in the U.S. advocating a "preventive war" against the socialist countries, one can readily see that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its war preparations against the socialist camp. That is why we should never under-estimate the recklessness and rabidity of U.S. imperialism on the ground that the forces in defence of peace have become stronger than ever before, Commentator writes.

Recent developments in Asia reveal all too clearly that although its policy of aggression and war in the Far East has become bankrupt, U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat, Commentator stresses. No sooner had the panic-stricken Eisenhower recovered a modicum of calm after undergoing the storms in Asia than he openly proclaimed that the U.S. would never change its policy of aggression and war in that area. In the face of such a frenzied challenge, the Asian people have no choice but to intensify their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

MODERN OPERA

▲ *HIT THE AGGRESSOR HARD!* An opera dedicated to the noble spirit of patriotism and internationalism of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

July 7, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ *SPRING THUNDER* The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

July 8-10, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

PEKING OPERA

▲ *SWALLOW OF DRAGON LAKE* An opera based on a fairy tale. An evil dragon on Lung Tan (Dragon Lake) Mountain causes flood and suffering to the neighbouring people. A fairy swallow turning herself into a beautiful and brave girl, tames the dragon with the help of the villagers. Produced by the Peking Opera Troupe of Kirin Municipality.

July 8-10, 7:30 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ *BITTER HERBS* A play about the Shantung peasants who rose against oppressive traitors and landlords during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

July 7 & 8, 7:30 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ *GOD OF PLAGUE* A new political satire produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School. It describes how the wrecking of the summit conference by U.S. imperialism and Eisenhower's gangster trip to the Far East rouses an anti-U.S storm among the Asian peoples. U.S. imperialism is exposed as it was making peace gestures while actually preparing for war.

July 6-12, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ *FORWARD, HEROIC JAPANESE PEOPLE!* A new play produced by the China Children's Theatre. It describes the nation-wide demonstrations in Japan against U.S. imperialism and the Kishi regime.

July 6-12, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre.*

▲ *FRESH IN OUR MEMORY* A new play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre about the struggle of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism and Kuomintang secret agents during the War of Liberation.

July 6-12, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

FILMS

▲ *BATTLE OF SANGKUMRYUNG* A feature film based on the famous battle of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, where the heroism and skill of the Chinese People's Volunteers in tunnel warfare smashed all enemy attempts to take the height.

July 10-12, *Shengli*

▲ *ALONG THE CHIALING RIVER* A feature film on the life of a skilled worker in the old and new societies. In old China he suffers unemployment and want; with the help of the Party, he joins the workers' revolutionary struggle against the KMT reactionaries. After liberation he is able to devote all his creative energies to the building of socialism on the industrial front.

July 9-12, *Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre*

▲ *IN THE NORTHEAST OF OUR MOTHERLAND* A full-length documentary in colour, jointly produced by the Changchun, Harbin and Liaoning Film Studios, recording the natural beauties and wealth of Northeast China.

July 7-10, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ *BY THE SIDE OF CHAIRMAN MAO* A documentary produced by the Peking Film Studio on spare-time recreational activities in Peking among the workers and peasants and some of their best stage performances.

July 7-9, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ *CHAO I-MAN* A feature film about the dauntless struggle waged by the woman guerrilla leader, Chao I-man, against the Japanese invaders in Northeast China from 1933-36. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

July 10-12, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ *ORDEAL BY IRON AND FIRE* A feature film produced by the Tienma Film Studio, about an outstanding young worker in a Shanghai generator plant who devotes his life to the Party and the working class.

July 10-12, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ *THE YELLOW RIVER FLOWS UP* A feature film in colour. The labouring people of China conquer nature and make the Yellow River flow up to water their fields. Jointly produced by the Changchun Film Studio and the Lanchow Film Studio.

July 10-12, *Shengli, Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ *LILY* A Soviet ballet in colour. A classic story about the steadfast love of a young Cossack boy and a girl and her tragic death at the hands of her masters.

July 11 & 12, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

MAGIC AND ACROBATICS

▲ More than 50 items of magic and acrobatics by the Shanghai Xing Huo Conjuring Troupe.

July 11-13, 7:30 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Club*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ *PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND* showing the achievements made by the Polish people in every field of national life. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Temple of Heaven

▲ *NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION* Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc.

8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. *At Palace Museum*
8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. *At Beihai Park*
8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. *At the Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ *NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION* Open daily (except mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

100% pure silk

Skilfully tailored and embroidered by expert craftsmen

Examine them, compare their quality and fine designs and you will know why Chinese hand embroidered pure silk blouses are in such demand

Wide range of designs. Seven lovely collar styles

Manufacturing orders according to customer's specifications are welcomed

PEONY BRAND

Write NOW to

CHINA NATIONAL SILK CORPORATION

Shanghai Branch

Address: 17 Chungshan Road E. 1, Shanghai, China

Cable Address: "CHISICORP" Shanghai